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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

ANNUAL REVIEW
of
EMPLOYMENT
in
CANADA
1932

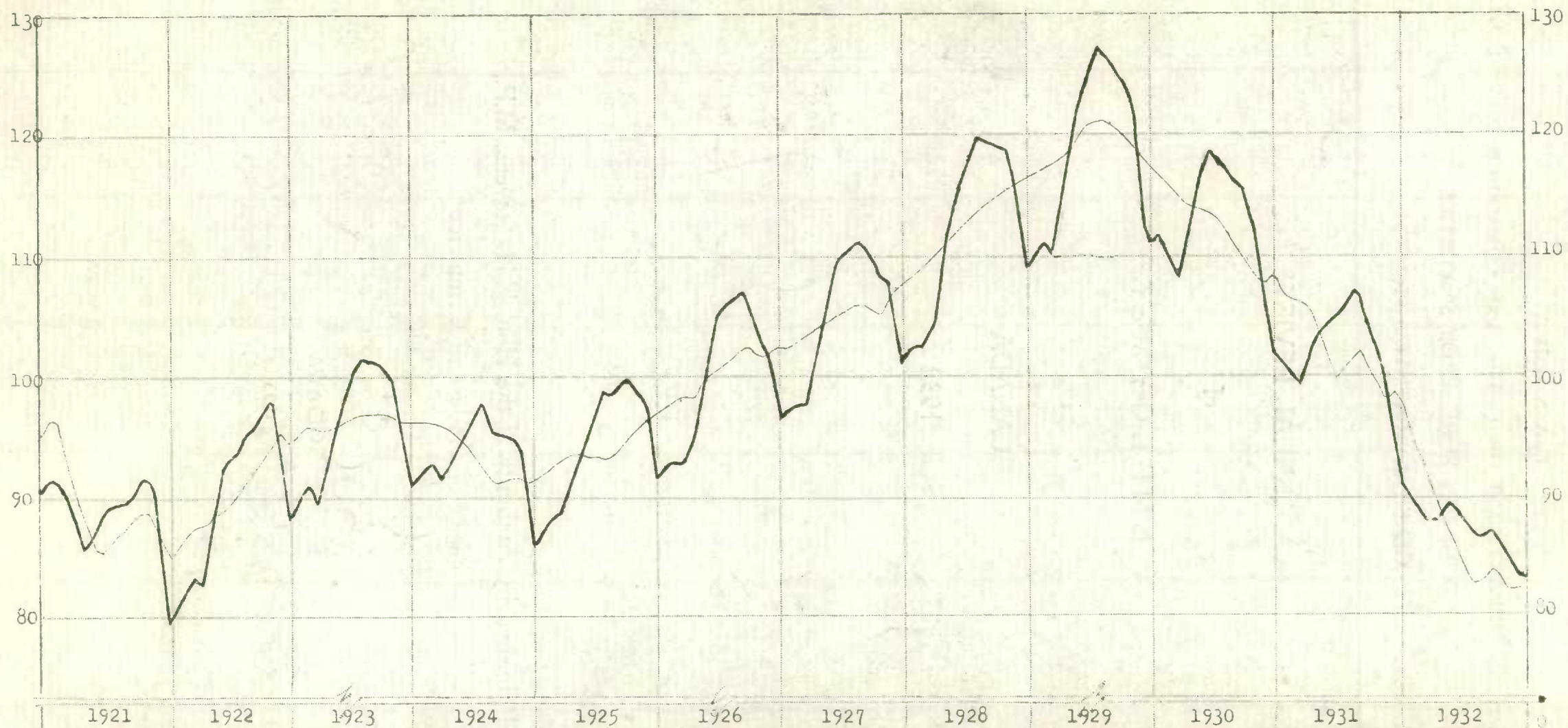
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Minister of Trade and Commerce

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OTTAWA
1933

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1932.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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OTTAWA - CANADA

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1932.

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Employment during 1932 was generally dull, continuing the unfavourable movement which since its beginning in 1929, has seriously affected the situation in Canada as well as in practically all the other industrial countries of the world.^{1/} During part of this period, much work was afforded by the Dominion, Provincial and local governments in an effort to combat the prevailing depression, and this was reflected (although not wholly) in the monthly record of employment maintained in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the year just passed, however, it was decided generally to substitute a policy of direct relief for the unemployed, partly because the field for public works that could be practically and economically carried out was fairly well exhausted. The index of employment, deprived to a considerable extent of the stimulus of large scale public works, declined to a point decidedly lower than in any other recent year. The extent to which the changed policy has affected the index number is indicated by the fact that the number of man-days worked on state-aided projects was 11,135,334 in 1931, while in the eleven months to November 30, 1932, it was only 7,669,164.

The employers reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, averaging over 7,900, showed almost continually declining employment from month to month in 1932. The exceptions were the comparatively small increases recorded on June 1 and Oct. 1 over the immediately preceding months. This generally unfavourable movement during the year is reflected in the curve of employment shown in Chart 1 on the inside of the cover.

Owing to the highly seasonal fluctuations characteristic of industry in the Dominion, an index of seasonal variation has been calculated according to the Harvard method; the monthly indexes, depicted in the heavy curve, have been adjusted by means of this index, and the corrected index numbers are shown in the light curve. The elimination of the seasonal variations illustrates clearly the generally unsatisfactory situation in 1932 as compared with preceding years of the record.

1/ Employment statistics that are generally comparable do not exist for the various industrial countries. The following shows the available data for certain countries:

Great Britain: The latest press reports show that 2,799,806 persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts were unemployed on November 21, 1932; this was approximately 22.2 p.c. of the insured workers.

Germany: Trade unions with 3,432,520 members, reported 43.6 p.c. of their membership as wholly unemployed in September, 1932. The provisional figure showing the number registered as unemployed under the compulsory unemployment insurance acts was provisionally given as 5,109,439 in October, 1932.

United States: The index of employment in the manufacturing industries in November, 1932, was 59.4, calculated on the 1926 average as 100.

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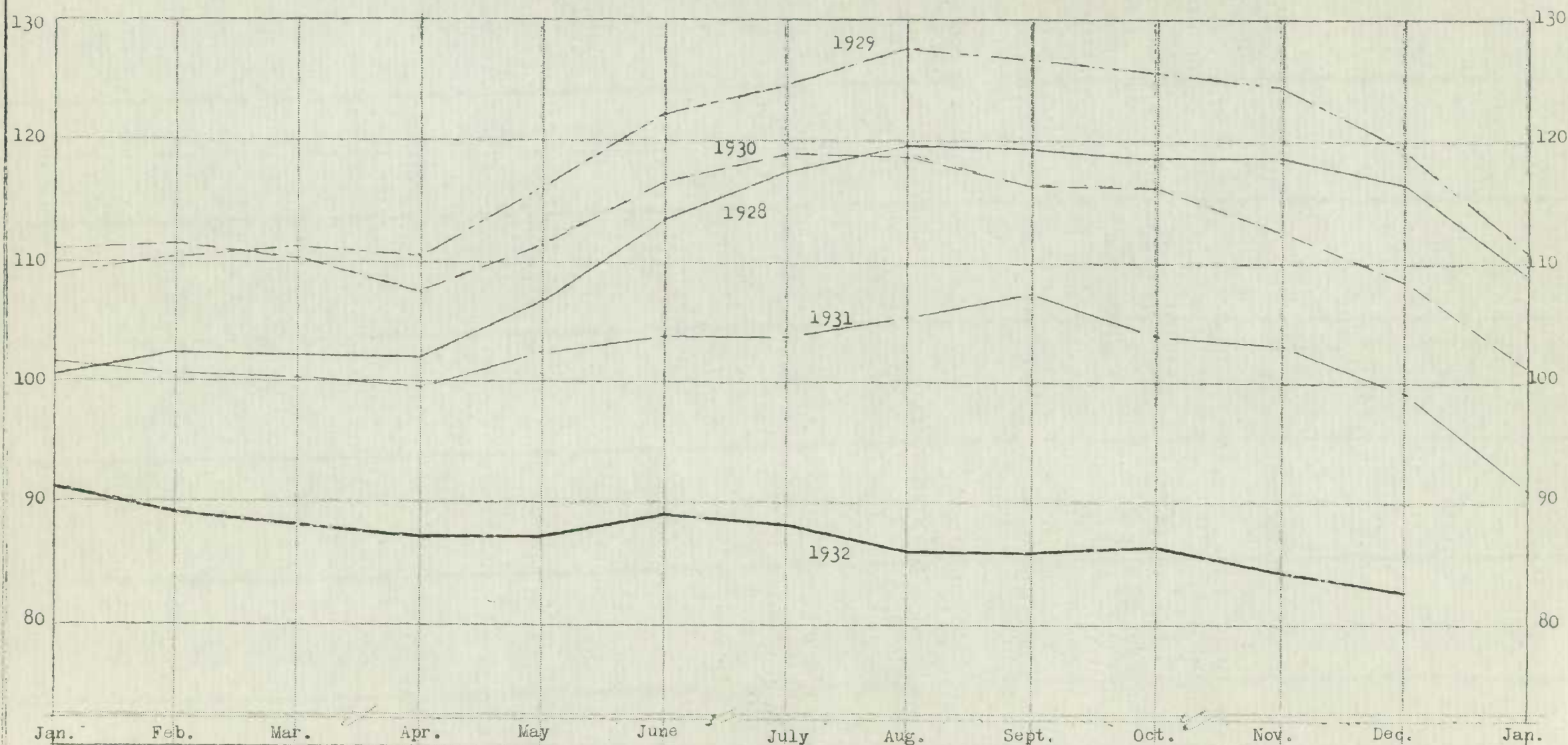
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Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1932.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

The average number of firms^{1/} furnishing monthly data on employment was 7,900 during the past year, and they had a monthly average of 801,356 employees. Their staffs ranged from 765,441 on Dec. 1 to 835,960 on Jan. 1, when activity was at its highest point for the year. The index then stood at 91.6; the 1931 peak was 107.1 on Sept. 1, while the maximum so far reached in this record was 127.8 at the beginning of August, 1929, when the payrolls of the co-operating firms aggregated nearly 1,100,000. The mean index for 1932 was 87.5, compared with 102.5 in 1931, 113.4 in 1930, 119.0 in 1929, 111.5 in 1928, 104.6 in 1927, 99.6^{2/} in 1926, 93.6 in 1925, 93.4 in 1924, 91.3 in 1923, 89.0 in 1922 and 88.9 in 1921. In connection with these indexes it might be mentioned that the present depression has been characterized by a very general movement to retain as far as possible the usual working force by reducing the daily or weekly hours worked. The earnings of the persons included in the monthly reports on employment, if available, would in this way probably show in many cases a greater decline than the number on the payrolls upon which the index numbers are calculated. In the United States, where statistics of earnings as well as of numbers employed are collected from the co-operating firms, the index of earnings in manufacturing averaged 42.0 p.c. of the 1926 mean during the first eleven months of 1932, as compared with 60.3, the average index of employment computed on the same basis. In many cases, of course, there have also been reductions in the scale of pay, as well as in the time worked.

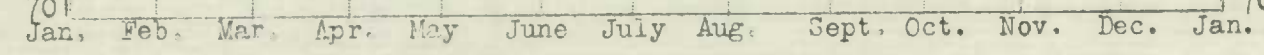
Another point may be noted regarding the index number of employment. Where employers are obliged to curtail their production it often happens that the date to which the monthly survey in the Dominion relates marks the low point in activity for the month, employment frequently being in greater volume on almost any other working day of the month. This factor is of general importance only when the numbers at work fluctuate on a low level, as in recent months.

There were few outstanding features in the 1932 employment situation. All industries and areas were affected to a greater or less degree by the world-wide dullness in business. Employment was maintained at a higher level in the service and trade divisions than in any other group; this comparative activity is to some extent associated with the tourist trade, which, however, proved somewhat disappointing during 1932 as compared with recent years. It is also probable that in these lines of business, in which establishments cannot wholly close down for longer or shorter periods, the situation is met by cutting down the normal working day or week for the individual employee in order to retain as many as possible on the payroll. This tends to keep up the employment index, since the methods used in rotating the staff are usually not reflected in the monthly employment data.

Up to Dec. 1, employment in manufacturing fluctuated between narrower limits than in recent years, there being a spread of rather less than eight points during the twelve months as compared with nearly twelve in 1931 and larger differences in earlier years. Logging was very dull throughout the year, employment in bush work generally being at a lower level than in any other period on record. In mining, transportation and communications the index numbers were consistently low; in the first two indeed their averages were lower than in any preceding year for which data are available, while the communications average was slightly higher than in the first four years of the record. Construction was also dull; although the index averaged higher than in 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924, it was lower than in the intervening years.

1/ The number of wage-earners reported in the Census taken in June, 1931, was 2,564,879, of whom 2,093,211 were at work on the date of the Census. The firms reporting for June 1, 1931, showed an aggregate payroll of 940,875 persons, or 44.95 p.c. of the census total, which included the professional workers, (notably teachers and public administration employees), agricultural employees, domestic services and other important industries not included in the monthly survey of employment.

2/ As the average for the calendar year, 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average for the 12 months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.



Charts in the following pages show for the manufacturing, mining, transportation, trade and construction industries the crude and corrected curves of employment since 1921, the seasonal adjustments being made by the Harvard method.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The five economic areas reported curtailment in employment during the year just passed. The index, based upon the 1926 average as 100, was maintained at a higher level in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces than elsewhere, but even in those areas, the falling-off from 1931 and earlier years of the record was considerable. Firms in Ontario, on the other hand, reported a smaller proportional reduction as compared with the preceding year than was the case in any other of the economic areas.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment in the Maritime Provinces diminished steadily during the first four months of 1932, during which period the index declined by some twenty-four points to 87.8 on May 1. Considerable recovery was indicated on June 1, succeeded by four months of decreasing employment, which brought the index to a new low level at 84.9 on Oct. 1. The trend was again upward at the beginning of November, but the downward movement was shortly resumed, and on Dec. 1, the index stood at 83.8 p.c. of the 1926 average. Employment month by month was consistently lower in 1932 than in the same month in 1931 or immediately preceding years. Manufacturing as a whole afforded a smaller volume of employment in 1932 than in 1931. In the textile group, activity was generally greater than in the preceding year, although the index in a few months sagged below its level in the same month of 1931. Pulp and paper, lumber, iron and steel and other factories reported reduced activity as compared with 1931. In the pulp and paper and iron and steel groups, the index numbers were higher at the end of the year than they had been at the beginning. Unsatisfactory export conditions during 1932 continued to affect transportation, which afforded less employment than in 1931, which in turn was quieter than the immediately preceding years. Communications were also slacker. Construction generally was not so brisk; while some unemployment relief works were undertaken, they were not so extensive as in 1931, and the index averaged 129.9 in 1932, as compared with 183.2 in the year before. Services showed reduced activity, and trade also registered a generally lower level of employment than in the preceding year. Employment in mining, on the whole, was duller than in 1931, when the falling-off from the 1930 level was not so pronounced, and activity had varied to a smaller extent. Considerable seasonal activity was indicated in logging at the beginning of 1932, but this was shortly curtailed and the index averaged some 21 points lower than in 1931. The aggregate payrolls of the 583 reporting employers in the Maritime Provinces averaged 63,567 persons, as compared with the mean of 73,817 employed by the 571 firms co-operating in the preceding year.

Quebec.- In Quebec, there were five months of generally expanding employment, as compared with four such advances in 1931. These gains were, however, on a smaller scale than those recorded in the preceding year, and were offset by declines that with one exception also involved a greater number of workers, so that the reported staffs averaged considerably less than in 1931; employment on the whole fluctuated between narrower limits during 1932 than in the last few years. The index for each month in 1932 was below that for the corresponding month in the preceding year. From the 1932 peak of 87.8 on June 1, the index declined to 82.9 at the beginning of December; this was over three points lower than on Jan. 1. The labour forces of the 1,895 co-operating employers varied between 223,987 and 236,284 workers on the dates of minimum and maximum activity, respectively, averaging 230,356 for the twelve months. The mean index was 85.5, as compared with 100.9 in the preceding year. Manufacturing as a whole was slacker than in 1931. Lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel recorded a much smaller volume of employment; as in the preceding year, the losses in iron and steel were accentuated by the closing of large railway car shops for some weeks in the autumn. With the resumption of work in these plants towards the close of the year, however, the situation improved to some extent, although the index continued at a low level. In textiles, the index was lower during the first six months of 1932 than in the first half of 1931, but from then on until the end of the year, activity was greater; the index, at 98.6, however, averaged 1.1 points less than in the preceding year. Employment in mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade was in smaller volume throughout the year. In the logging group, activity was greater at the beginning of July and August, but less in all other months. Unemployment relief works, which were an important factor in the 1931 situation, did not afford so large a volume of employment during 1932, and the index in construction was decidedly lower than in the immediately preceding years. Employment in services and trade was fairly well maintained, but at a lower level than in 1931 and earlier years of the record; it is very probable that many persons on the payrolls of the reporting trading and services establishments, as in manufacturing and various other groups, were not employed full time.

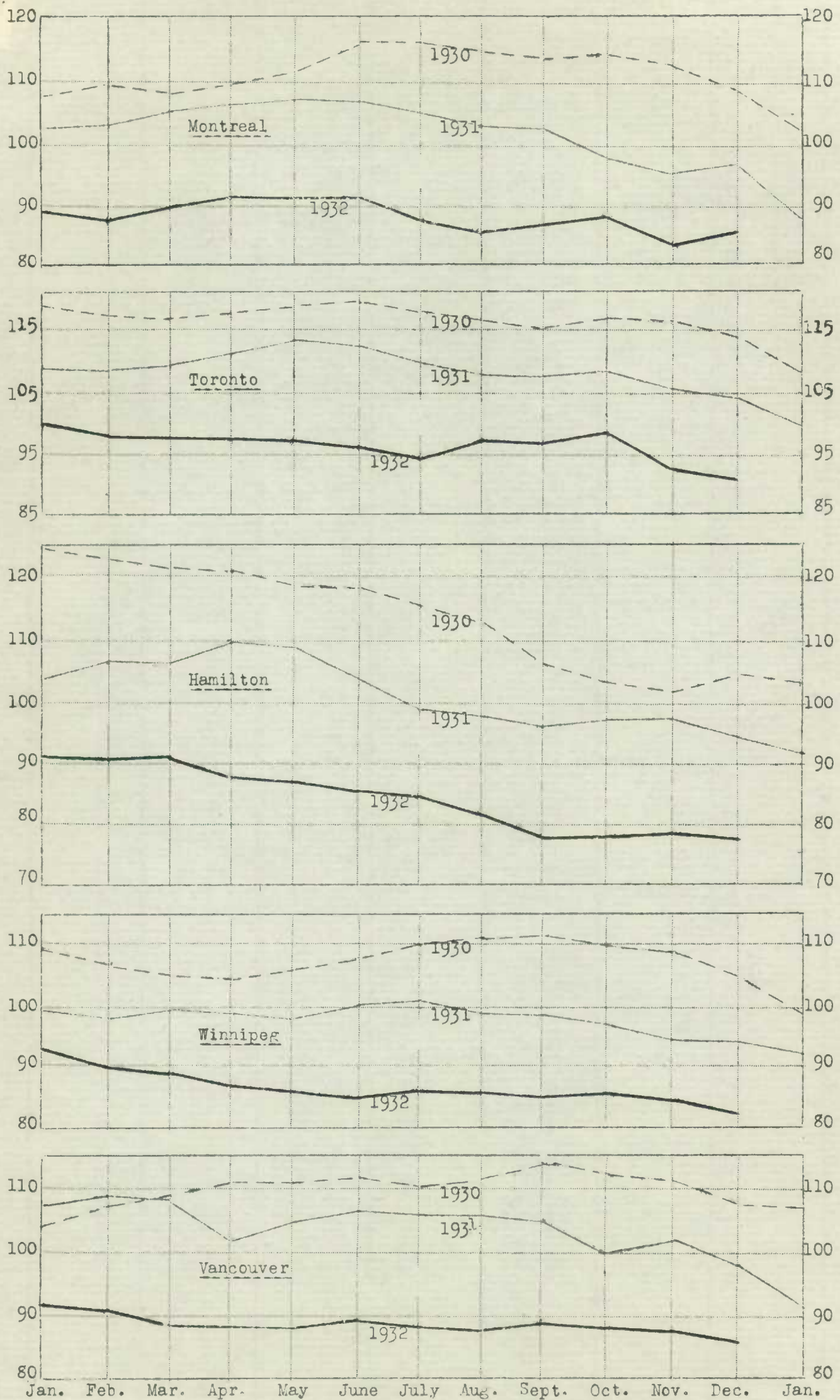
Ontario.- An average staff of 331,725 employees was registered by the 3,538 firms furnishing data in Ontario; the mean index was 88.7 in 1932, or 12.5 points lower than in the preceding year. Manufactures reported decidedly less activity than in 1931. During the greater part of the year, the index was lower than the general manufacturing index for the Dominion as a whole, and it also averaged less than in the second great manufacturing province - Quebec; this was largely due to curtailment in the iron and steel industries which are especially important in the industrial composition of Ontario. Employment in food, pulp and paper, building material, lumber and other factories shared in the general prevailing quietness. In the textile group, activity, with the exception of two months in the autumn, was lower month by month than in the same period of 1931, but the index in 1932 averaged only fractionally less than in 1931. Operations in logging camps were greatly curtailed, as a result of unfavourable markets abroad as well as at home. The index reached a very low level during the autumn, standing at only 9.3 p.c. of the 1926 average on Oct. 1; the seasonal expansion recorded in the following months brought this only to 28.7 on Dec. 1, or some 24 points lower than on the same date in 1931, a previous low level. It is as yet too early for the benefits of the Imperial Conference treaties to be felt in this group. Mining, though slacker than in the preceding year, maintained a better volume of employment throughout 1932 than was reported in most industries, the index averaging 121.5, as compared with 134.1 in 1931. The production of metallic ores continued high in the year just passed; this group accounts for most of the persons engaged in mining in Ontario. In communications and transportation, the numbers employed were smaller than in the preceding year; services also reported less activity than in 1931, but employment in this group was relatively higher than in any other. The index in construction, owing to unemployment relief projects, was higher in the first two months of 1932 than in the preceding year, but with the curtailment in these undertakings, was decidedly lower from Mar. 1; the index averaged 101.1 in the twelve months of 1932, compared with 128.5 in 1931. The volume of employment in trade, though smaller than in the preceding year, was greater than in the first seven years of the record. The relatively high level of employment in services and trade may to a certain extent be associated with the activity of the tourist season, although this proved disappointing in many respects.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment in the Prairie Provinces showed less fluctuation than in the preceding year, the index ranging only from 86.1 on Apr. 1 to 94.6 at the beginning of October, and averaging 90.0 in the twelve months, or 21.5 points less than in 1931. The index in this area showed a greater falling-off from the preceding year than occurred in any other; nevertheless, the situation in the Prairie Provinces, largely owing to improved crop conditions, is generally held to be more hopeful than in 1931, and it is anticipated that on the whole less relief will be required during the winter months, particularly for agriculturists. As has been pointed out in previous annual reviews of employment, the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in agriculture since the autumn of 1929 have resulted in much unemployment among farm workers, who are ordinarily not represented in these statistics, but for many of whom work or relief had to be found in recent years. The 1,150 employers furnishing data in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta had an average staff of 110,211 persons during the year, while in 1931, the 1,100 co-operating firms reported an average payroll of 134,938 workers. Activity in manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation, services and trade was less, on the whole, during 1932 than in 1931. Within the manufacturing group, there were losses in the lumber, pulp and paper, iron and steel and other industries; the iron and steel group, however, showed improvement towards the close of the year, and textiles generally afforded more employment. Construction work was at a lower level during the whole of 1932, largely due to curtailment of unemployment relief works. Logging continued at a low level, although it was slightly more active during eight months of the year than in the same period of 1931.

British Columbia.- The 777 firms reporting in British Columbia employed an average working force of 65,428 employees, while in the preceding year the mean was 77,233; the index averaged 86.5, as compared with 95.5 in 1931, 107.9 in 1930, 111.5 in 1929 and 106.4 in 1928. All groups of manufacturing showed lowered activity, the lumber trade being especially affected by the trade depression at home and abroad. Logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services and trade were slacker during the greater part of 1932 than in 1931. The falling-off in construction was particularly marked, partly owing to the curtailment of the public unemployment relief projects in conformity with the general policy instituted in 1932 by which direct relief was substituted for relief works.

Monthly index numbers by economic areas are shown since 1928 in Table 1, which also gives annual averages since 1921. The course of employment in these areas during the last four years is depicted in Chart 3, the curves being based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

Chart 4.4 Employment by Principal Cities, 1930-1932.



EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employers in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made - Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver - recorded on the whole a lower level of activity than in 1931. The reports showed that employment was brisker in Ottawa and Quebec City than in the other centres above named, while the lowest indexes were reported in Hamilton and Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities.

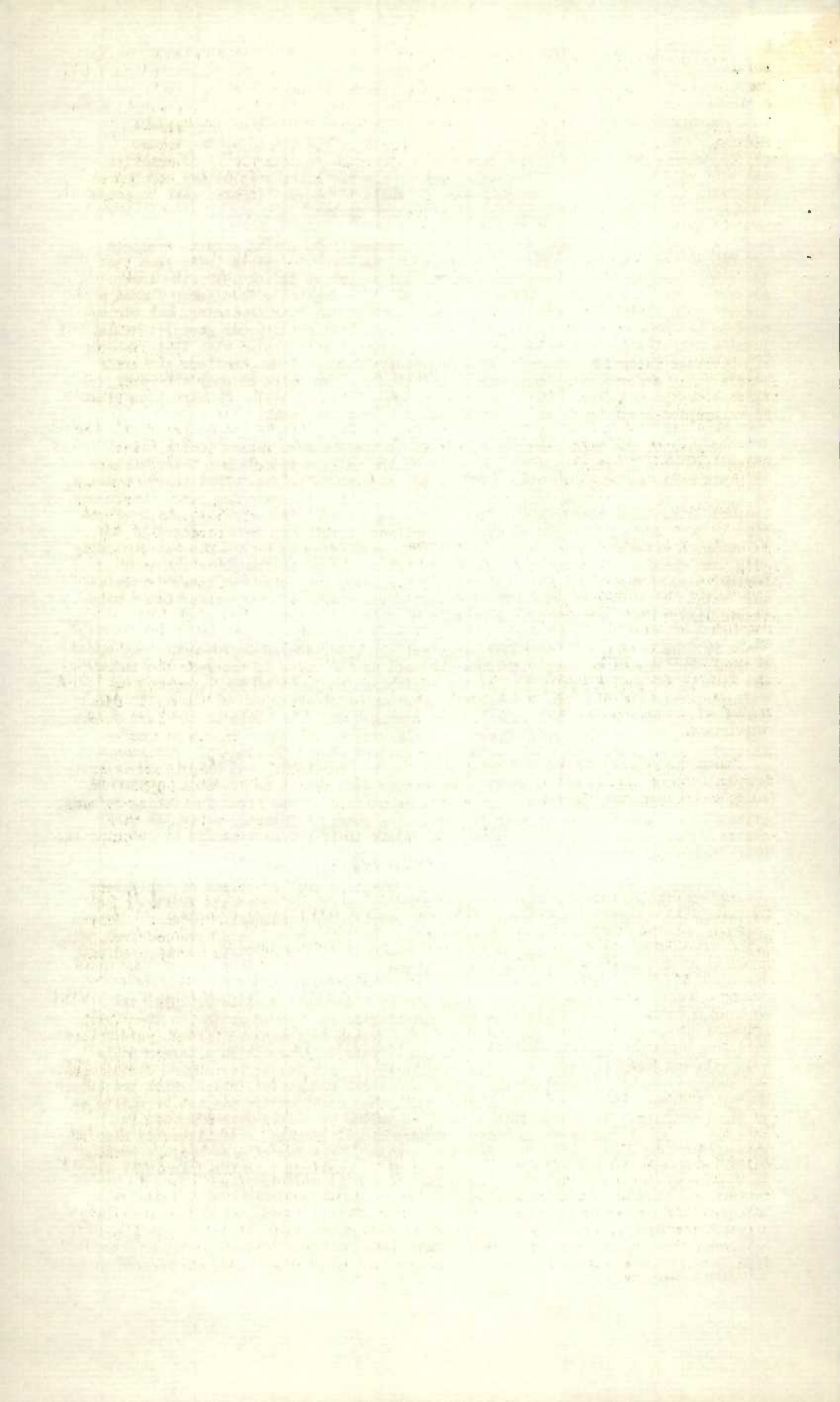
Montreal.- The staffs of the 1,072 Montreal firms making returns averaged 129,094 persons, while the mean index, at 83.1, was over 14 points lower than that for the preceding year. Manufacturing was not so active during 1932, the index averaging 85.4, as compared with 93.8 in 1931. The vegetable food group showed a higher level during the autumn of last year than in the year preceding, but employment on the whole was slack. The printing, publishing and paper goods, textile, iron and steel and other groups reported curtailment as compared with 1931; tobacco and beverage factories, however, were decidedly busier. Communications and trade consistently afforded less employment, and with the exception of only one month, transportation was also quieter than in the same month of 1931. Construction likewise reported curtailment as compared with the preceding year.

Quebec City.- Employment in Quebec fluctuated between narrow limits, there being less than 10 points difference between the maximum and minimum index numbers of employment, as compared with a 1931 range of over 18 points. Last year's average, at 101.8, compared unfavourably with that of 122.2 in the preceding year. There was, however, a decline of only about five points in the index from the beginning of the year to Dec. 1. The staffs of the 143 employers furnishing data averaged 12,404, as compared with 13,153 in 1931. Activity in manufacturing as a whole was decidedly less, the mean index standing at 102.6, as against 116.8 in the preceding year. Leather plants reported a fair volume of employment, but these and other factories were not so busy as in 1931. The indexes in transportation and construction were considerably lower throughout the year.

Toronto.- Employment on April and Oct. 1, 1932, showed improvement, but the tendency was downward in all other months, and at the close of the year the index was over eight points lower than at the beginning; the mean of 95.2 compared unfavourably with that of 107.7 for 1931. The number of employees of the 1,182 firms co-operating during the year under review averaged 112,778, while in the year before the mean payroll of the 1,100 reporting employers was 120,105. Within the manufacturing group, iron and steel reported a further marked falling-off, and losses were also indicated in food, textile, printing and publishing and other industries. Transportation, communications and construction were not so active as in 1931. In trade, employment was generally quite well maintained by the firms furnishing returns, although at a lower level than in the preceding year; in Toronto, as in the other centres, some establishments continued to retain their ordinary staffs by reducing the hours worked by their employees.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing on the whole reported a smaller volume of employment than in the preceding year, all branches showing generally reduced activity. Construction and trading establishments, on the whole, reported smaller staffs. A mean payroll of 12,531 workers was employed by the 160 firms whose data were received, as compared with the 1931 average of 13,970. The index averaged 99.3, as compared with an average index of 119.5 in the preceding year.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton was dull during the whole of 1932; the improvement which was indicated at the beginning of only three months in the twelve, was on a very small scale, and the index was between fourteen and fifteen points lower at the end of the year than at the beginning. This decline was on a larger scale than that reported in 1931, as compared with 1930. All industries showed curtailment, the greatest losses occurring in the iron and steel industries, which, with textiles, are the greatest employers of labour in Hamilton. Construction was not so active as in the preceding year, there being a smaller volume of relief work afforded in addition to the curtailment in private undertakings. Trading establishments also indicated reduced employment. The 236 co-operating firms reported an average working force of 26,374 persons; the index averaged 83.7, compared with 101.3 in 1931, 113.9 in 1930, 128.4 in 1929, and 103.2 in 1928.



Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.— The index number of employment in the Border Cities averaged 78.4 and the recorded payrolls averaged 10,023 workers in 1932, compared with 88.3 and 10,931, respectively, in the preceding year; in 1929, when employment was at its maximum for this record, the mean index was 153.2, but in 1927, this was 86.2. Largely owing to the depression in the automobile and related industries, employment in the Border Cities continued very quiet during 1932. Construction also showed less activity than in 1931. Owing to the employment policy followed by some firms in the Border Cities, it frequently happens that employment on the date of this enquiry is at a lower level than on almost any other day in the month. This tends to make the average index number show a rather more unfavourable situation than is quite typical of conditions for the month.

Winnipeg.— Employment conditions continued unfavourable in Winnipeg throughout the year just closed, being still affected by the unsatisfactory crop marketing situation that has been an important factor since the autumn of 1929. With only two exceptions, the tendency from month to month during 1932 was steadily downward, so that the index on Dec. 1, standing at 82.2, was over ten points lower than on Jan. 1. The mean index for the year was 86.6, compared with 97.1 in 1931, 107.6 in 1930 and 112.3 in 1929. The manufacturing division as a whole was slack, in spite of improvement in the animal and vegetable food and textile industries. Transportation, construction and trade afforded a smaller volume of employment. An average staff of 35,277 was recorded by the 383 firms whose data were received during the twelve months under review. This absolute number is greater than the 1931 figure, owing to the inclusion of certain branches of the railways hitherto included only in the totals for the Prairie Provinces and the Dominion; the base upon which the indexes are calculated was increased correspondingly, and the index, as shown above, was lower than in recent years.

Vancouver.— The falling-off in employment in Vancouver during 1932, as compared with the preceding year, was greater than in 1931 as compared with 1930, although there was a decline of only 5.3 points between the Jan. 1 and the Dec. 1 index, the latter standing at 85.8. It is likely, however, that the unemployment existing in Vancouver is greater than would be indicated by these figures owing to the unemployed transients who gravitate there, although in all probability they have never appeared on any of the payrolls reported by Vancouver establishments. Calculated from data furnished by some 335 firms with a mean payroll of 27,312 persons, the index averaged 88.5, as compared with 104.5 in the preceding year. Manufacturing showed contractions as compared with 1931, the lumber and other leading groups reporting lowered activity. The indexes for communications, transportation, services and trade also averaged lower than in 1931; construction, deprived of the stimulus of large scale works for the relief of unemployment as carried on in the preceding year, reported a low level of employment.

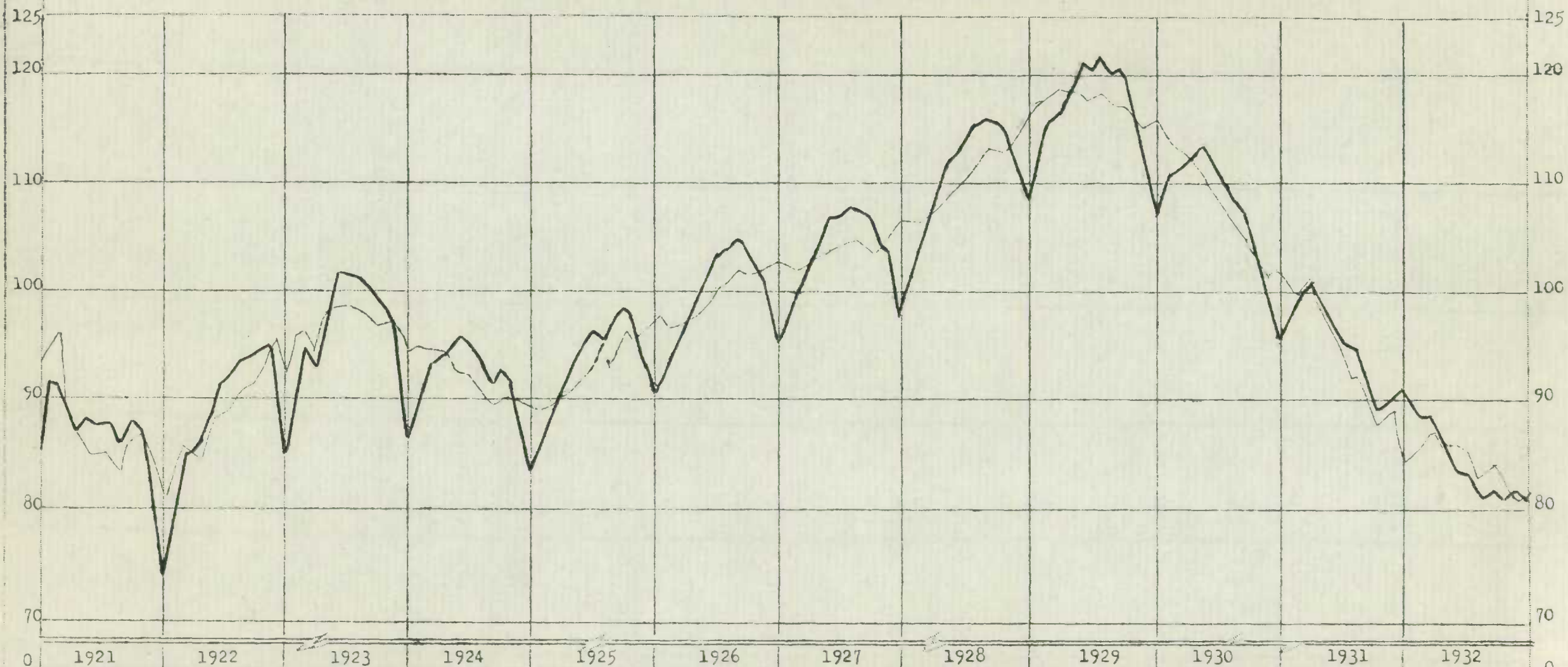
Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2, and Chart 4 illustrates the fluctuations of employment in the larger industrial centres since 1928, the curves being based upon the figures given in Table 2:

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.

Employment in manufacturing was quieter during 1932 than in other years of the record. Statistics were received from some 4,870 manufacturers employing, on the average, 417,989 operatives, as compared with the average of 467,711 reported by the 4,670 establishments making returns in 1931. The index averaged 84.4 p.c. of the 1926 payrolls of the co-operating firms, as compared with a mean of 95.3 in the preceding year, and 109.0 in 1930. The decline in the index between 1931 and 1932, therefore, averaged 10.9 points, while that in 1931 as compared with the preceding year had amounted to 13.7 points. This may possibly be an indication that the force of the retrogressive movement is expending itself. With few exceptions, all branches of manufacturing recorded smaller payrolls than in 1931; only the tobacco, leather, hosiery and knitting, woollen and silk groups showed improvement in this comparison. Activity in all other groups was curtailed; the declines in the animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, textile, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and mineral product industries were on a smaller scale than those reported in 1931, as compared with 1930. The loss in the textile division as a whole was indeed only fractional. On the other hand, vegetable food, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electric current and electrical apparatus plants showed greater decreases in that comparison. The level of employment in silk, beverage and tobacco, electric current and electrical apparatus, woollen, hosiery and knitting and printing and publishing plants was relatively higher as compared with preceding years than was the case in other industries. The re-opening during November of large railway car shops closed a few weeks previously, resulted in a considerable increase in employment being shown in iron and steel towards the end of 1932, but nevertheless, this important group reported greatly curtailed operations throughout the year.

Chart 5.- Employment as Reported by Employers, in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1932.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Animal Products, Edible.- During 1932 employment in this group showed seasonal advances during four months, during which nearly 4,300 persons were added to the payrolls of the 223 reporting firms; in the preceding year, the period of expansion had extended over five months, but the number then taken on for this seasonal work was smaller by approximately 1,000 workers. Nevertheless, the mean index for 1932, at 101.5, was slightly over one point lower than in 1931. Fish-preserving and meat-packing plants recorded smaller staffs, but during most of the year employment in dairies was rather more active. The payrolls of the 223 reporting employers averaged 18,206 persons, varying between 16,226 on Mar. 1 and 20,515 at the beginning of July. Owing to an increase in the co-operating firms, the aggregate staffs were larger than those reported by the 211 manufacturers reporting in 1931, but as already stated, the index for 1932 was lower.

Leather and Products.- Leather factories, on the whole, afforded very slightly more employment than in 1931, the index being higher during the last eight months of the year. An average working force of 17,903 employees was recorded by the 245 co-operating establishments, and the mean index was 88.4, as compared with 88.0 in 1931 and 87.8 in 1930. Footwear factories in particular showed improvement; records of footwear production maintained by the Animal Products Statistics Branch of the Bureau show that a monthly average of 1,536,469 pairs of shoes was turned out in the first eleven months of 1932, compared with a monthly mean of 1,504,008 pairs in the same period of the preceding year.

Lumber Products.- The seasonal fluctuations indicated in the lumber trades during 1932 were not so pronounced as usual; although the period of expansion, extending over six months, lasted a month longer than in 1931, employment was generally slacker than in 1931. Steady gains between Feb. 1 and July 1, were succeeded by consistent losses during the latter part of the year. The payrolls of the firms furnishing data ranged between 33,768 persons at the beginning of July, and 26,137 on Dec. 1, averaging 30,428 in the 12 months, as compared with the 1931 mean of 38,770. The average index, standing at 58.5, was many points lower than the mean of 74.1 for the preceding year. Rough and dressed lumber mills, owing to continued curtailment of foreign demand, as well as to unfavourable domestic markets, recorded a smaller volume of employment than in 1931, and losses in that comparison were also noted in furniture and other lumber-using plants.

Musical Instruments.- Activity in musical instrument factories declined considerably during 1932, according to statements from some 36 firms whose staffs averaged 1,260. The mean index stood at 43.9 in 1932, compared with 57.4 in the preceding year. The production of wireless apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which, as in previous years, has undoubtedly been seriously affected by the popularity of radios.

Plant Products, Edible.- Employment in vegetable food factories, on the whole, was quieter in 1932 than in the preceding year; canneries, biscuit and confectionery and some other divisions of the group reported smaller payrolls than in 1931, while improvement in that comparison was noted in sugar and syrup factories during most of the year. An average working force of 28,700 persons was registered by the 390 reporting establishments, in which the number of operatives ranged between 25,937 on Jan. 1, and 34,506 at the beginning of October. The mean general index of 94.6 in 1932 compared unfavourably with the 1931 average of 105.4, and also with that of 113.0 in 1930.

Pulp and Paper.- The pulp and paper industries continued to show the effect of the general weakness in the foreign and domestic market, employment throughout 1932 being at a lower level than in any other year since 1925. The fluctuations in the group as a whole, however, were not especially marked, being rather less so than in 1931; the index, standing at 86.1 on Dec. 1, was only 3.8 points lower than at the beginning of the year. The reported staffs averaged 52,914 employees, and the index 87.9, as compared with a mean index of 96.5 in 1931. The decline was less than that which occurred in 1931 as compared with 1930. Employment in 1932 was lower than in the preceding year in all three divisions of the group - pulp and paper, paper goods and printing and publishing, but the paper goods division showed a smaller decline than the other two.

Rubber Products.- Activity in rubber factories decreased during six months of 1932 and increased in the remaining months, showing a steadily upward movement during the last quarter of the year; the gains in personnel resulted in a higher level of employment at the end of the year than had been recorded at the beginning, the index standing at 86.1 on Dec. 1, or nearly four points higher than on Jan. 1. This was one of the very few groups in which this favourable movement occurred. Nevertheless, the mean index stood at 85.2, compared with 98.7 in 1931. The rubber groups continued to be seriously affected by the general depression, as well as by the special

TO THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF THE
NAVY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FROM THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF THE
NAVY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Chart 6.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Mining Industries, 1921-1932.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

dullness in the motor industry; the production of tires ordinarily employs about 55 p.c. of the workers in the rubber group. The payrolls of the 43 plants supplying information during 1931 averaged 10,828, ranging between 10,263 workers on Sept. 1, and 11,602 at the beginning of October.

Textile Products.- Employment in the textile industries in 1932 showed fluctuations similar to those of 1931, but the period of improvement in the autumn lasted one month longer. Following the curtailment indicated at the beginning of the year, there was a period of considerable expansion during the next three months, during which the increases were unusually large. Four months of seasonal inactivity then reduced employment by about nine points. This was succeeded by advances at the beginning of September, October and November, but the trend was again unfavourable in December. At the end of the year, the index, at 96.3, was six points higher than on Jan. 1, and was also higher than on the same date in the preceding year; the twelve-month mean, however, was 97.0, as compared with 97.6 in 1931. An average staff of 81,617 employees was reported by the co-operating manufacturers, who averaged 823. The thread, yarn and cloth branch of this group reported greater activity than in 1931, chiefly owing to improvement in the woollen and silk trades, and hosiery and knitting mills were also busier; the garment and other divisions of the textile industry, however, recorded reductions in personnel.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.- Statements were compiled from over 150 firms, whose working forces averaged 14,944 persons. The mean index of 115.9 in 1932 showed little change from the 1931 mean of 116.1; (the 1930 figure stood at 124.9, which was practically the same as in 1929), but both the 1931 and 1932 averages were above the 1928 mean of 109.3. Tobacco factories were more active during the year under review than in 1931, but employment in the production of distilled and malt liquors was quieter.

Chemical and Allied Products.- The level of employment in this group was decidedly lower than that reported in the preceding year; the index averaged 96.7, as compared with 115.5 in 1931. An average payroll of 8,090 workers was registered by the 141 employers whose statistics were tabulated.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.- Employment in these industries was greatly curtailed as compared with earlier years of the record, reflecting the general dullness in building. The index number averaged 72.5, while in 1931 it was 101.7; 182 factories reported an average working force of 7,796 persons, ranging from 9,016 on June 1 to 5,890 at the beginning of December.

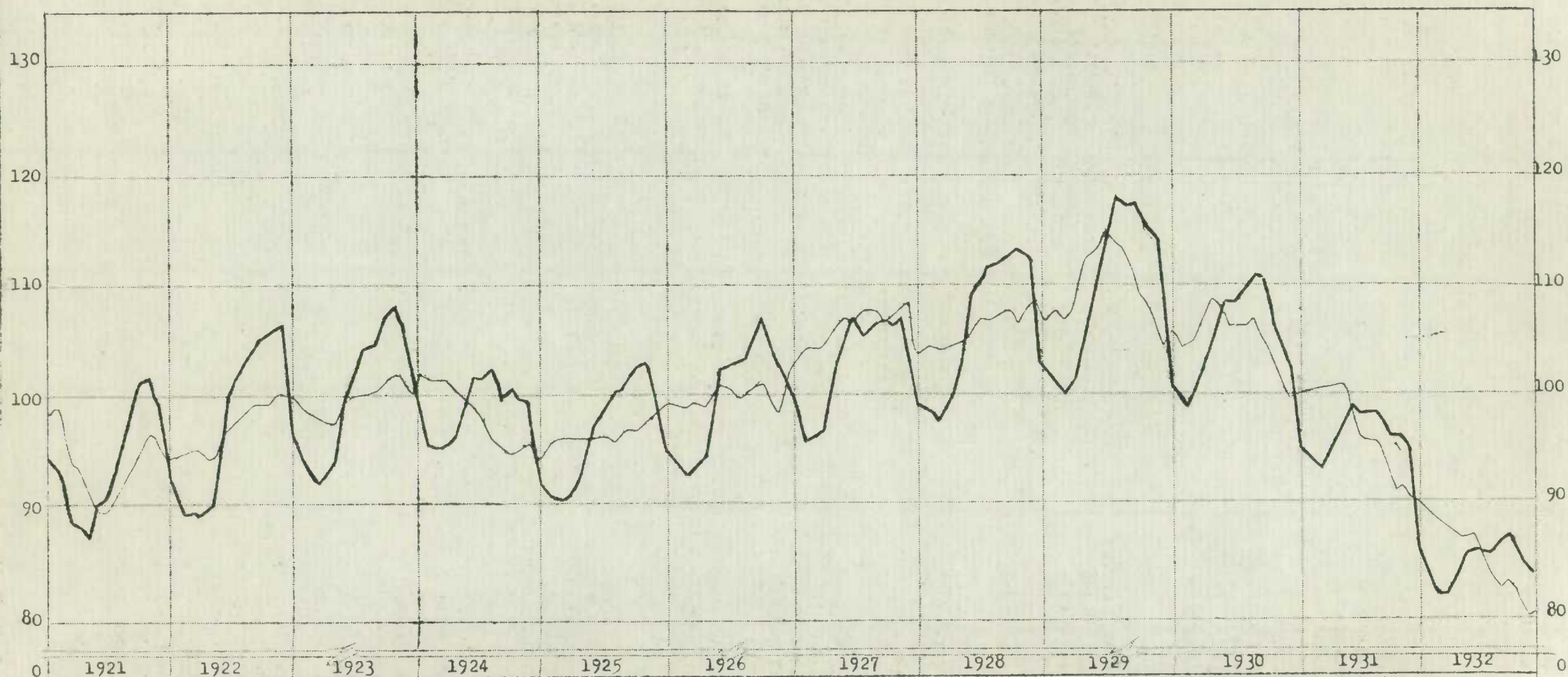
Electric Current.- The average number engaged in the production of electric current was less than in the preceding year. The index averaged 115.4; as compared with 126.1 in 1931, while the aggregate staffs of the co-operating producers averaged 14,192 during 1932, as compared with 15,378 in the preceding year.

Electrical Apparatus.- Employment in this division, which includes a considerable proportion of the firms producing radios and equipment, was in smaller volume during 1932 than in 1931 and preceding years since 1927, but with these exceptions, was more active than in other years for which data are available. The reported payrolls included, on the average, 12,425 workers, and the mean index was 112.6, as compared with 15,030 and 135.7, respectively, in 1931.

Iron and Steel Products.- As in 1931, the trend of employment in this group was generally downward throughout the year, except for an unusually brief period of seasonal activity between Feb. 1 and Apr. 1, while the re-opening of large railway car shops closed for some weeks resulted in a betterment towards the close of the year. The automobile industries continued very dull, and substantial contractions as compared with previous years were also indicated in the crude, rolled and forged, machinery, agricultural implement, railway car, shipbuilding, heating appliance, structural iron and steel, foundry and machine shop and other divisions of the group. The aggregate working force of the 762 manufacturers of iron and steel products who reported during 1932 averaged 87,809 persons; in 1931 the mean was 111,395 and at the 1929 maximum it was 161,126. The average index, at 67.3, compared unfavourably with that of 85.9 in 1931. The average labour force per establishment in the year under review was 115, or 37 less than in the preceding year; in 1931 the average had declined by 49.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.- Employment in this division was also considerably curtailed during the year under review, the index averaging less than in 1931 and preceding years since 1925. The mean index was 84.9 and the reported employees 13,130, compared with 111.4 and 17,180, respectively, in 1931.

Chart 7. Employment as Reported by Employers in the Transportation Industries, 1921-1932.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Non-metallic Mineral Products.— In spite of gains in many months of the year, employment in non-metallic mineral product plants averaged lower than in 1931, the index standing at 119.4, as compared with 124.9 in 1931, 142.6 in 1930, 138.2 in 1929 and 120.5 in 1928. It was, however, higher than in any preceding year since the record was instituted in 1920. Statements were received each month from over 100 firms whose staffs averaged 11,724 persons. The gas, petroleum and other divisions of this classification, though not so active as in the preceding year, nevertheless maintained a fair volume of employment; activity in this industry was higher than in any other manufacturing division except silk mills.

Other Manufacturing Industries.— Fur factories on the whole reported a lower level of employment than in 1931, the index averaging 81.4, as against 91.3 in the preceding year. The production of wood distillates and extracts and of miscellaneous manufactured products showed a decrease.

LOGGING.

Logging camps, on the whole, reported decidedly less activity than in any other year on record; the index was consistently low throughout 1932, owing to a weak demand for lumber in both home and export markets. While it is as yet too early for the benefits from the Imperial Economic Conference agreements to be apparent, it is expected that these will shortly result in improved conditions in both logging and lumber industries. The working force of the 223 firms supplying information averaged 11,646, and the index number, 42.5 in 1932; in 1931, the previous low level, the mean index was 60.1, while the number employed by the employers co-operating during 1931 was 16,262. Many logging workers, deprived of their customary occupation, drifted to the cities, where they helped to swell the already large labour reserves. It has already been pointed out that the difficulties of collecting data covering bush operations are constantly increased by the growing practice on the part of the larger operators, of letting contracts for their wood requirements to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement. During the year just passed, as in 1931, employment in logging was maintained in better volume in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec than elsewhere.

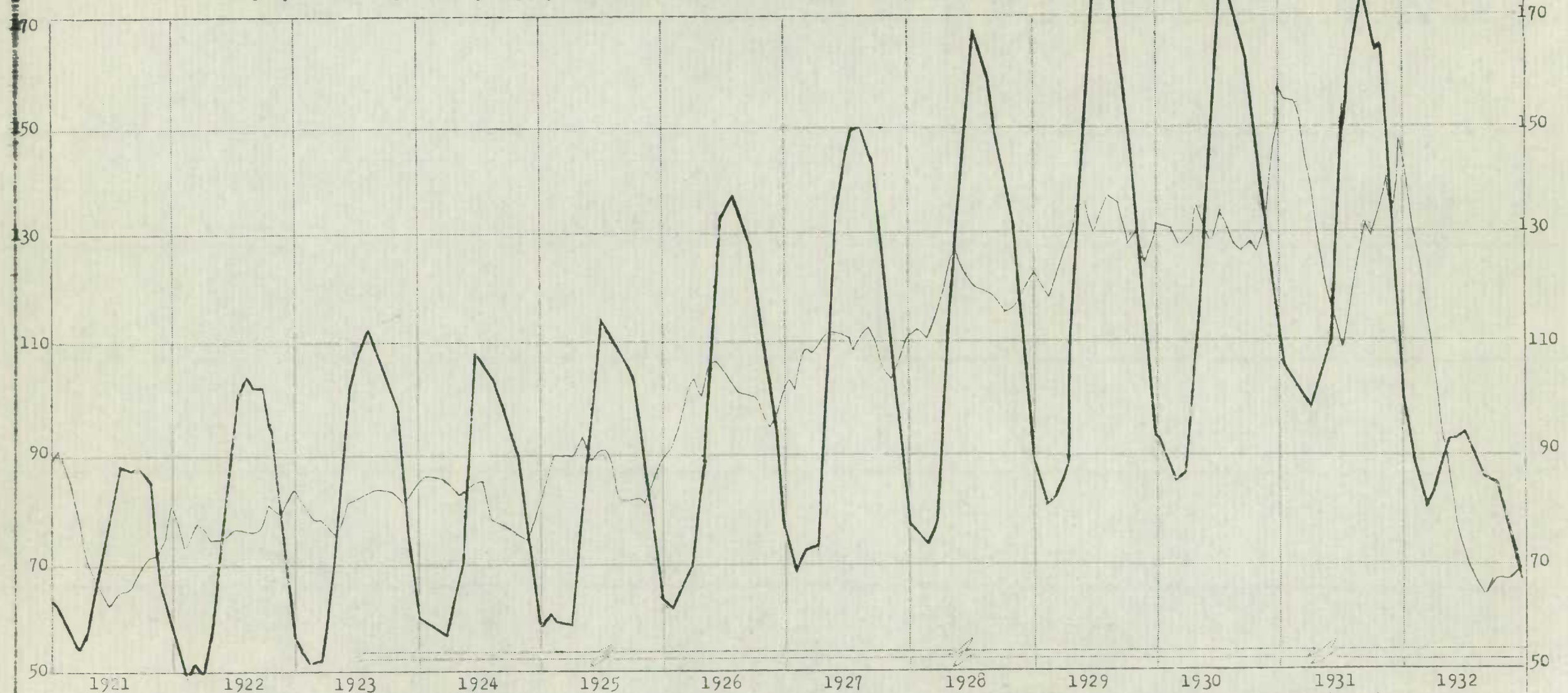
MINING.

There were losses in mining during the first eight months of 1932, succeeded by three months of increasing activity, after which the trend again turned downward. The level of employment was lower than in the preceding year, although the falling-off in this comparison was not so pronounced in mining as in some other groups. The index averaged 99.2, compared with 107.7 in 1931; this was a falling-off of 8.5 points, as compared with the reduction of over 10 points in 1931 as compared with 1930. In coal-mining, conditions were not so good as in 1931, employment being generally less active. The mean index was 91.0, compared with 96.6 in 1931, so that the decline in this branch was less than the general loss in the mining group. The labour force of the co-operating operators averaged 24,337 workers in 1932, as against 25,613 in the preceding year. Employment in mining metallic ores, though generally lower than in 1931, was continued in fair volume, the index varying only between 131.1 on May 1, and 135.1 on Apr. 1. The mean index, at 133.1, was between five and six points below the average of the preceding year. The staffs of the reporting firms averaged 15,687 during the year under review, compared with 16,217 in 1931. Non-metallic minerals (other than coal) registered very decidedly reduced employment, in sympathy with the dullness prevailing in the building trades; the index averaged 71.8, as against 97.7 in the preceding year. A mean payroll of 4,756 persons was employed by the co-operating firms, while those reporting in 1931 had an average of 6,457. Quarries, asbestos mines and other divisions coming under this heading recorded lowered activity; this was as a result of unfavourable markets abroad, as well as at home.

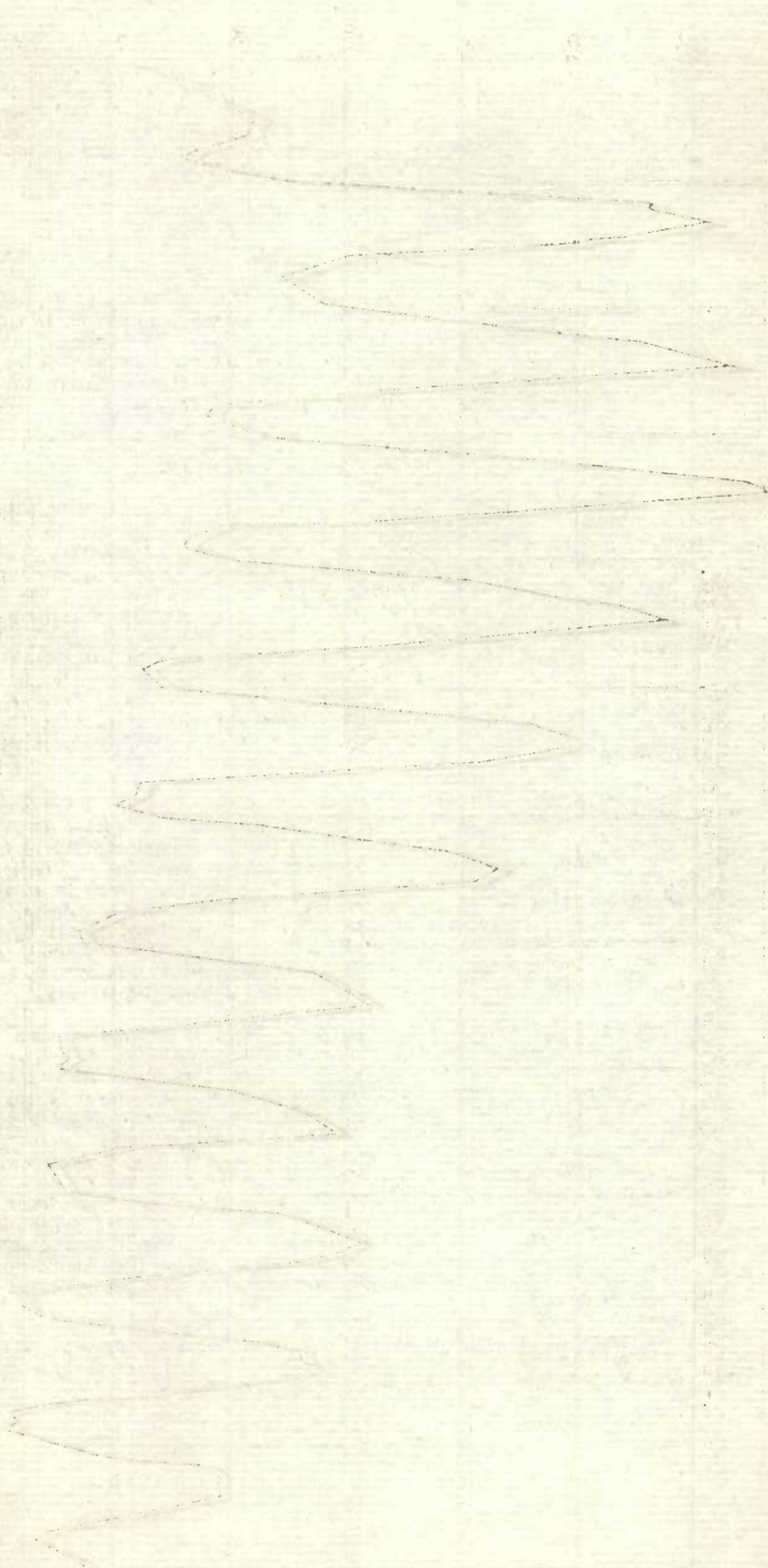
TRANSPORTATION.

There were important seasonal losses in the first three months of 1932, involving a rather larger number of persons than in the first quarter of the preceding year. Following this period, the tendency, except in one month, was favourable until the beginning of November, when seasonal losses were again recorded. Employment was in less volume throughout 1932, when the index averaged 84.7, as compared with 95.8 in 1931. The 357 transportation companies whose returns were tabulated employed, on the average, 99,478 workers, as compared with the mean of 111,024 reported by the 345 employers co-operating in the preceding year. In the steam railway division, the index averaged 77.4, or nearly 14 points lower than in 1931. An average working force of 61,554 employees was recorded in steam railway operation, compared with 71,550 in 1931. Street railways and cartage companies, with an average payroll

Chart 8.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Construction Industries, 1921-1932.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.



of 23,600 persons, reported a rather lower level of employment than in the preceding year, the index averaging 114.4, as compared with 119.7 in 1931 and with 123.6 in both 1930 and 1929, but with 111.7 in 1928. Employment in shipping and stevedoring was lower than in 1931; the mean index was 82.3, while the reported staffs averaged 14,325, varying between 11,751 persons on April, and 16,388 at the beginning of December. In the preceding year, the mean index was 89.4 and in 1930 it was 99.8.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Telegraphs and telephones reported a much smaller volume of employment during 1932 than in 1931, in sympathy with the general depression in business. The index averaged 93.5, compared with 104.7 in 1931. The personnel of the companies furnishing data averaged 24,341 employees, of whom some 80 p.c. were engaged on telephones. The percentage reductions indicated in the telegraph and telephone divisions during 1932 were quite similar.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

The period of expansion indicated in the construction industries last summer consisted of only three months, during which the increases were on a comparatively small scale. Activity in the construction industries, in spite of certain governmental unemployment relief measures, was poorly maintained, being less than in any other year since 1925. The forces of the 1,038 co-operating employers averaged 98,103 during the twelve months, varying between 118,911 on Jan. 1 (when extensive relief works were under way), and 77,719 at the beginning of December. The general index for this group averaged 86.0, compared with 131.4 in 1931, the previous maximum. The substitution of direct relief for unemployment relief works as a general policy throughout the Dominion during 1932, resulted in a decided reduction in activity in construction as compared with 1931, when works of this nature were carried on very extensively.

Building construction gained in only two months in 1932, improvement being indicated on June 1 and July 1, and was not nearly so active as in preceding years. The mean index was 54.1 in 1932, compared with 104.3 in 1931. The average number of persons employed by the reporting contractors was 21,389. As already stated in connection with logging, there is an increasing tendency for the larger contractors to sublet their contracts, by trades, to sub-contractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have less than 15 employees, they are not asked to furnish data on employment, so that the number employed in building is undoubtedly considerably in excess of that covered in these statistics.

Road construction reported a much lower level of employment than in 1931, when unemployment relief measures had been undertaken on a greater scale. The number employed was smaller than in any other year since 1928. The payrolls reported averaged 50,237 workers, and ranged between 68,539 on Jan. 1 and 40,271 at the beginning of December. The average index of 143.9 compares unfavourably with that of 216.4 indicated in 1931, when employment in this division, as a result of unemployment relief measures, reached its maximum for this record. In many districts, road work is supplementary to the occupations ordinarily followed by nearby residents, particularly agriculturists during slack periods on their farms; especially in the Western Provinces, and in the first part of the year, a considerable portion of the work authorized under the provisions of the Unemployment and Farm Relief legislation enacted in 1931, was allocated in the distressed agricultural districts.

Employment in railway construction, (in which the working forces covered averaged 26,477 men) was much quieter than in the last few years. The index averaged 66.8, while the mean in 1931 was 85.8.

SERVICES.

Statements were received monthly from some 290 firms in this division, whose employees averaged 21,464; with two exceptions, gains were noted from Mar. 1 to Sept. 1, succeeded by seasonal declines in the last quarter of the year. Employment in hotels and restaurants was maintained at a level above the general average during 1932, although activity was considerably less than in 1931. In the miscellaneous group of services, composed largely of laundering and cleaning establishments, employment was also in rather smaller volume than in the preceding year, although it is better than in other branches of this division. The general index in services was 113.6, as against 124.7 in 1931.

TRADE.

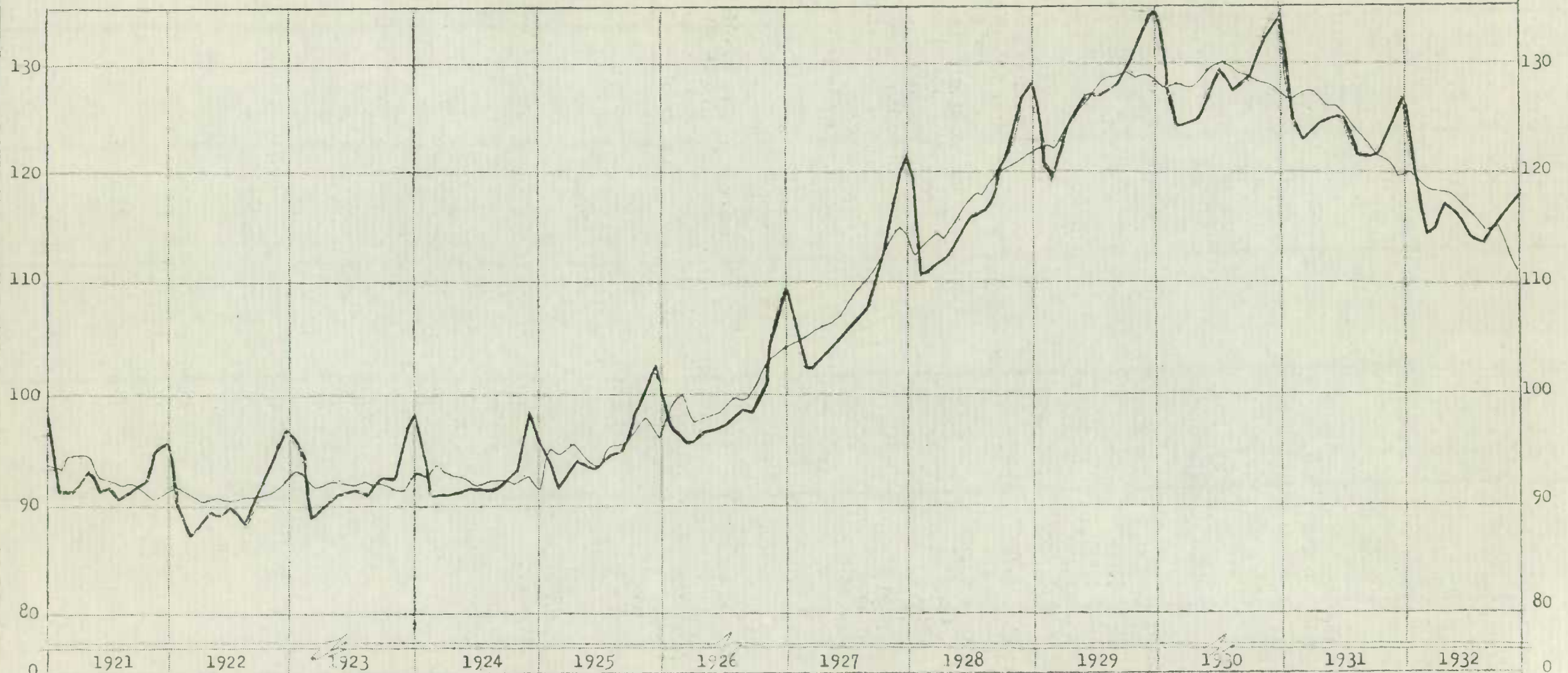
Trade was quieter during 1932 than in 1931 and preceding years since 1928. Partly as a reflection of the rather unsatisfactory tourist season employment was at a comparatively low level during the summer, there being declines in four months, as compared with two in 1931. Steady improvement was indicated in the last three months of the year, but this was not sufficient to counteract the previous losses. The payrolls of the 854 co-operating firms averaged 83,488 persons, and the index 116.1, compared with 123.6 in 1931. It has already been mentioned as highly probable that many establishments, in order to keep their usual staffs, have reduced the working hours per week or per month, so that the earnings of the persons employed would, if available, show a greater falling-off than the personnel. Of the workers in the trade group, over 73 p.c. were classified as employed in retail stores. In recent years, there has been a growing tendency for the larger stores and chain organizations to absorb the small businesses which would otherwise not be represented in these statistics, and this change in organization may have helped to keep the index of employment in recent years at a relatively high level in comparison with other groups.

TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives the index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions since 1928, together with yearly averages since 1921, while the trend of employment in some 60 industries during the years 1930-38 is shown in Table 4.^{1/} The columns headed "relative weight" indicate the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1 of the indicated years.

1/ Detailed indexes for the years 1924-1929 may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Chart 7.- Employment as Reported by Trading Establishments, 1921-1932.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation, as determined by the experience of the last decade.

-12-
TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.
(Average calendar year, 1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting for Dec. 1, 1932.

	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
1921 - Average	102.4	82.2	90.6	94.0	81.1	88.8
1922 - Average	97.3	81.4	92.8	92.6	82.8	89.0
1923 - Average	105.7	90.7	99.5	94.8	87.4	95.8
1924 - Average	96.6	91.3	95.5	92.1	89.4	93.4
1925 - Average	97.0	91.7	94.8	92.0	93.7	93.6
1926 - Average 1/	99.4	99.4	99.6	99.5	100.2	99.6
1927 - Average	103.7	104.0	105.6	105.3	101.1	104.6
1928 - Average	106.6	108.3	113.5	117.9	106.4	111.6
1929 - Jan. 1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4	109.1
Feb. 1	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4	110.5
Mar. 1	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7	111.4
Apr. 1	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0	110.4
May 1	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6	116.2
June 1	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5	122.2
July 1	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2	124.7
Aug. 1	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7	127.8
Sept. 1	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5	126.8
Oct. 1	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2	125.6
Nov. 1	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9	124.6
Dec. 1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3	119.1
Average, 1929	114.8	113.4	123.1	126.3	111.5	119.0
1930 - Jan. 1	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1	111.2
Feb. 1	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9	111.6
Mar. 1	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2	110.2
Apr. 1	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0	107.8
May 1	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7	111.4
June 1	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3	116.5
July 1	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5	118.9
Aug. 1	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8	118.8
Sept. 1	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6	116.6
Oct. 1	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1	116.2
Nov. 1	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4	112.9
Dec. 1	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0	108.5
Average, 1930	118.3	110.3	114.6	117.1	107.9	113.4
1931 - Jan. 1	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1	101.7
Feb. 1	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8	100.7
Mar. 1	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8	100.2
Apr. 1	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4	99.7
May 1	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1	102.2
June 1	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9	103.6
July 1	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9	103.8
Aug. 1	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0	105.2
Sept. 1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6	107.1
Oct. 1	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9	103.9
Nov. 1	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9	103.0
Dec. 1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5	99.1
Average, 1931	108.1	100.9	101.2	111.5	95.5	102.5
1932 - Jan. 1	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6	91.6
Feb. 1	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5	89.7
Mar. 1	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7	88.7
Apr. 1	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9	87.5
May 1	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7	87.5
June 1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7	89.1
July 1	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7	88.7
Aug. 1	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4	86.3
Sept. 1	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8	86.0
Oct. 1	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1	86.7
Nov. 1	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8	84.7
Dec. 1	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8	83.2
Average, 1932	92.2	85.5	88.7	90.0	80.5	87.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Dec. 1, 1932.

7.6 29.3 41.2 14.1 7.8 100.0

1/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

1. The relative weights of the two groups of employees reported in the survey are as follows:

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.
(Average calendar year, 1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting for Dec.1,1932.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922 - Average	86.0	-	96.1	-	-	-	93.9	81.5
1923 - Average	92.7	-	98.2	107.2	94.6	-	90.6	82.5
1924 - Average	93.0	99.6	94.3	102.3	86.0	-	86.5	86.2
1925 - Average	94.2	97.9	95.7	100.1	88.0	85.1	88.5	92.0
1926 - Average 1/	99.7	99.1	99.6	100.0	99.3	99.9	99.2	99.9
1927 - Average	103.0	111.3	105.7	107.7	101.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
1928 - Average	103.2	119.9	112.1	114.5	108.2	137.3	110.1	104.3
1929 - Jan. 1	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.3	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept.1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Average, 1929	115.3	124.2	121.3	120.7	128.4	153.2	112.3	109.2
1930 - Jan. 1	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	113.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept.1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Average, 1930	111.8	125.3	116.3	123.1	113.9	123.6	107.6	109.8
1931 - Jan. 1	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.3	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.3	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept.1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Average, 1931	102.5	122.2	107.7	119.5	101.3	88.3	97.1	104.5
1932 - Jan. 1	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	85.9	88.5	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept.1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.5	63.7	82.2	85.8
Average, 1932	88.1	101.8	95.2	99.3	83.7	78.4	86.6	88.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1932.

16.4 1.6 14.3 1.5 3.1 1.1 4.5 3.4

1/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here shown for the 12 months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

(Average calendar year, 1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting for Dec. 1, 1932.

	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade	All Industries
1921 - Average	87.7	103.0	98.0	90.2	94.1	71.1	83.6	92.7	88.8
1922 - Average	88.3	85.1	99.5	86.4	97.8	76.7	81.9	90.8	89.0
1923 - Average	96.6	114.2	106.2	87.6	100.3	80.9	87.9	92.1	95.8
1924 - Average	92.4	116.7	105.3	93.7	99.1	80.3	93.8	92.5	93.4
1925 - Average	93.0	105.4	99.8	95.5	96.6	84.9	95.4	95.1	93.6
1926 - Average 1/	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.2	99.5	99.2	99.6
1927 - Average	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
1928 - Average	110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.8	118.1	116.1	111.6
1929 - Jan. 1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5	109.1
Feb. 1	112.8	178.3	117.3	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7	110.5
Mar. 1	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8	111.4
Apr. 1	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5	110.4
May 1	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	103.1	112.0	121.6	124.0	116.2
June 1	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0	122.2
July 1	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7	124.7
Aug. 1	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1	127.8
Sept. 1	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8	126.8
Oct. 1	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2	125.6
Nov. 1	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7	124.6
Dec. 1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4	119.1
Average, 1929	117.1	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
1930 - Jan. 1	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8	111.2
Feb. 1	110.2	209.3	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6	111.6
Mar. 1	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0	110.2
Apr. 1	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1	107.8
May 1	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6	111.4
June 1	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6	116.5
July 1	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5	118.9
Aug. 1	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4	118.8
Sept. 1	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3	116.6
Oct. 1	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9	116.2
Nov. 1	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2	112.9
Dec. 1	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8	108.5
Average, 1930	109.0	108.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	131.6	127.7	113.4
1931 - Jan. 1	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9	101.7
Feb. 1	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1	100.7
Mar. 1	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0	100.2
Apr. 1	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1	99.7
May 1	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3	102.2
June 1	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	93.6	121.8	125.9	124.0	103.6
July 1	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0	103.8
Aug. 1	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9	105.2
Sept. 1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5	107.1
Oct. 1	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8	103.9
Nov. 1	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8	103.0
Dec. 1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6	99.1
Average, 1931	95.3	60.1	107.7	104.7	95.8	131.4	124.7	123.6	102.5
1932 - Jan. 1	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7	91.6
Feb. 1	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2	89.7
Mar. 1	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6	88.7
Apr. 1	87.3	51.1	101.0	95.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3	87.5
May 1	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2	87.5
June 1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1	89.1
July 1	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.2	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4	88.7
Aug. 1	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8	86.3
Sept. 1	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1	86.0
Oct. 1	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5	86.7
Nov. 1	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4	84.7
Dec. 1	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8	83.2
Average, 1932	84.4	42.6	99.2	93.5	84.7	86.0	113.6	116.1	87.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1932.

52.1 6.0 5.9 3.1 12.9 10.2 2.6 11.2 100.0

1/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1930-1932.

(Average calendar year, 1926=100).

Note:-- The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 0						Relative
	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1	Weight
MANUFACTURING	106.5	110.2	110.9	111.3	112.4	113.6	53.6
Animal products - edible	103.3	101.5	100.6	100.1	106.7	116.9	2.0
Fur and products	80.4	73.8	80.2	85.4	88.6	98.9	.2
Leather and products	88.1	93.0	93.0	91.5	90.4	88.6	1.5
Boots and shoes	87.8	94.7	94.9	94.0	91.4	88.4	.9
Lumber and products	83.7	86.3	90.4	91.1	97.6	109.3	5.5
Rough and dressed lumber	70.0	70.5	76.5	76.7	87.7	105.6	3.3
Furniture	108.9	118.0	115.7	114.7	113.0	112.0	.9
Other lumber products	105.3	109.0	112.5	115.9	115.0	118.3	1.3
Musical instruments	83.8	72.0	68.7	64.2	63.0	64.5	.2
Plant products - edible	100.0	101.6	100.9	100.0	102.9	106.7	2.9
Pulp and paper products	110.4	109.6	108.8	108.3	110.9	110.9	6.5
Pulp and paper	105.0	102.4	103.9	102.8	108.1	108.6	3.2
Paper products	106.9	109.5	106.9	106.4	107.8	106.7	.8
Printing and publishing	118.7	119.1	116.1	116.3	115.8	115.4	2.5
Rubber products	128.0	128.9	127.5	126.1	112.8	118.0	1.5
Textile products	98.5	103.5	106.3	107.4	104.9	102.1	8.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	96.8	98.1	99.8	102.3	100.4	97.3	2.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	84.0	86.6	89.7	87.9	86.9	86.1	1.6
Woollen yarn and cloth	92.9	98.7	99.7	95.8	92.6	86.2	.3
Silk and silk goods	230.2	251.5	250.3	274.8	271.4	268.3	.4
Hosiery and knit goods	108.5	110.0	110.9	110.5	108.2	106.6	1.6
Garments and personal furnishings	95.5	106.0	111.5	112.6	109.1	105.1	2.7
Other textile products	95.3	102.1	104.1	102.4	101.9	101.3	1.0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	125.7	130.1	121.5	118.3	120.9	126.3	1.6
Tobacco	117.1	123.1	111.3	104.1	107.2	113.5	.9
Distilled and malt liquors	139.7	141.3	137.9	140.5	142.3	146.4	.7
Wood distillates and extracts	192.4	198.3	171.9	170.8	130.0	138.1	.1
Chemicals and allied products	119.9	120.8	118.8	120.7	121.9	120.7	.8
Clay, glass and stone products	116.0	110.0	104.8	109.7	123.1	130.3	1.3
Electric current	123.8	126.4	124.8	125.3	132.6	139.7	1.7
Electrical apparatus	156.3	161.1	157.8	158.6	159.5	158.2	1.5
Iron and steel products	107.3	115.5	117.2	119.3	118.8	115.8	14.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	110.2	129.5	130.5	127.0	122.7	122.8	1.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	127.9	129.0	129.4	128.8	127.6	126.8	1.3
Agricultural implements	97.3	92.1	84.3	85.6	81.1	75.4	.6
Land vehicles	100.5	109.7	113.3	118.0	118.4	114.6	6.7
Automobiles and parts	104.7	125.1	137.7	151.0	153.2	138.3	1.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	109.3	135.6	140.8	133.3	128.0	122.6	.4
Heating appliances	90.2	104.9	108.8	109.6	118.9	113.2	.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	173.4	174.3	173.3	172.7	169.0	162.8	1.0
Foundry and machine shop products	103.8	111.4	112.7	115.6	118.4	115.9	.6
Other iron and steel products	103.5	108.4	112.5	111.9	111.9	111.0	2.0
Non-ferrous metal products	127.4	133.9	134.4	128.8	126.8	128.0	1.9
Non-metallic mineral products	145.9	145.1	142.4	139.3	146.7	149.1	1.4
Miscellaneous	105.5	105.8	110.7	111.9	111.2	113.6	.4
LOGGING	200.2	209.8	178.3	87.6	63.5	90.0	2.4
MINING	122.5	123.0	119.8	114.5	114.1	115.6	5.0
Coal	112.6	114.4	106.7	98.9	95.6	96.4	2.5
Metallic ores	146.6	148.9	151.7	145.6	149.3	148.8	1.7
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	119.7	111.9	116.2	122.7	127.2	135.3	.8
COMMUNICATIONS	128.2	120.7	118.7	117.1	117.3	119.6	3.0
Telegraphs	123.7	116.8	110.5	109.1	111.4	119.9	.6
Telephones	129.4	121.8	120.8	119.2	118.7	119.5	2.4
TRANSPORTATION	101.9	98.2	97.7	99.5	104.3	108.0	12.2
Street railways and cartage	125.5	122.8	115.6	118.8	121.8	124.1	2.5
Steam railways	99.9	97.3	97.2	96.8	100.1	101.7	7.8
Shipping and stevedoring	81.5	70.7	76.8	88.3	102.9	118.3	1.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	92.7	88.0	83.7	86.4	112.0	137.0	12.9
Building	121.4	114.9	109.2	110.5	127.6	140.8	5.4
Highway	59.0	55.9	52.0	57.8	101.2	177.2	3.1
Railway	79.3	75.5	72.7	75.1	101.5	114.8	4.4
SERVICES	123.5	125.2	125.0	126.1	128.9	134.7	2.3
Hotels and restaurants	123.3	125.0	125.1	124.3	125.6	136.4	1.3
Professional	115.0	120.4	119.0	127.0	126.3	126.8	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	126.7	125.6	126.8	128.9	135.2	134.3	.8
TRADE	133.8	124.6	123.0	123.1	125.6	127.6	8.6
Retail	142.7	129.7	127.8	127.4	129.9	132.2	6.2
Wholesale	113.4	113.0	112.3	113.3	116.0	117.2	2.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	111.2	111.6	110.2	107.8	111.4	116.5	100.0

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1930-1932-Continued.

(Average calendar year 1926=100).

Note:—For the relative importance in 1930 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on the preceding page.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 0						Aver.
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1- Dec. 1
MANUFACTURING	111.3	110.2	108.2	107.8	104.6	100.6	109.0
Animal products - edible	119.9	123.6	120.9	111.7	107.9	102.9	109.7
Fur and products	94.6	89.3	98.7	107.5	105.8	101.2	92.0
Leather and products	86.0	85.9	86.6	86.7	82.1	81.5	87.8
Boots and shoes	87.7	87.8	89.6	88.4	82.5	81.8	89.1
Lumber and products	105.4	105.3	98.9	92.4	84.7	74.9	93.3
Rough and dressed lumber	103.1	104.5	95.7	83.4	72.0	58.5	83.7
Furniture	105.2	102.3	100.8	110.1	111.7	110.0	110.2
Other lumber products	112.3	110.2	106.9	106.2	101.9	96.9	109.2
Musical instruments	62.9	66.6	66.3	73.3	83.1	81.9	70.9
Plant products - edible	114.5	121.3	134.3	143.1	118.7	111.6	113.0
Pulp and paper products	110.4	113.0	109.2	108.6	106.1	102.7	109.1
Pulp and paper	107.3	111.1	105.7	104.4	99.4	92.7	104.3
Paper products	106.6	107.0	108.3	109.8	107.8	104.9	107.4
Printing and publishing	115.9	117.6	114.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	116.1
Rubber products	120.4	114.4	110.5	107.9	105.8	108.5	117.4
Textile products	99.2	96.4	96.9	99.3	101.7	98.8	101.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	97.2	93.9	92.9	92.8	99.2	100.5	97.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	82.1	79.6	78.3	84.3	85.1	84.1	84.6
Woollen yarn and cloth	88.5	82.7	80.1	86.3	90.3	93.0	90.6
Silk and silk goods	276.6	274.9	284.4	293.0	297.2	303.6	273.0
Hosiery and knit goods	104.4	103.1	103.2	104.9	111.3	111.2	107.7
Garments and personal furnishings	100.3	98.1	101.0	106.9	104.2	94.7	103.7
Other textile products	93.9	88.8	87.7	89.4	87.3	85.4	95.0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	125.8	126.1	125.2	128.6	127.1	123.9	124.9
Tobacco	114.3	115.9	108.9	114.9	116.8	113.4	113.4
Distilled and malt liquors	143.4	142.2	150.9	148.8	143.0	139.9	143.0
Wood distillates and extracts	118.9	115.1	123.8	131.7	144.4	137.3	147.7
Chemicals and allied products	116.5	115.8	116.3	116.7	118.8	118.8	118.8
Clay, glass and stone products	137.1	134.3	133.4	127.1	122.9	111.4	121.7
Electric current	133.1	134.3	134.0	133.6	130.6	131.9	130.8
Electrical apparatus	156.1	155.5	157.9	158.7	155.6	149.7	157.1
Iron and steel products	109.5	104.8	99.3	98.2	97.0	94.5	108.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	116.2	110.4	102.0	102.6	100.4	97.8	114.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	122.6	118.8	113.4	115.5	114.1	109.8	122.0
Agricultural implements	70.2	63.4	47.9	40.8	36.0	33.4	67.3
Land vehicles	107.2	100.9	97.9	95.3	93.8	94.3	105.3
Automobiles and parts	119.4	100.8	99.9	89.4	89.1	90.8	116.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	116.4	116.4	101.4	106.3	109.7	109.1	119.1
Heating appliances	105.0	116.6	111.1	122.4	123.4	114.8	111.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	156.2	152.8	149.6	144.3	142.3	131.3	158.5
Foundry and machine shop products	111.2	101.0	96.0	99.8	100.4	96.5	106.9
Other iron and steel products	107.2	105.4	98.7	98.8	98.2	92.4	105.0
Non-ferrous metal products	127.6	130.1	130.7	132.5	130.6	120.9	129.3
Non-metallic mineral products	149.1	145.3	140.2	138.2	135.6	133.9	142.6
Miscellaneous	110.7	109.2	110.4	115.1	113.2	107.6	110.4
LOGGING	82.1	61.5	54.3	70.8	90.9	106.5	108.0
MINING	113.8	115.5	116.6	118.9	121.9	117.8	117.8
Coal	96.8	98.9	101.6	107.1	110.5	109.4	104.1
Metallic ores	142.2	142.5	141.0	143.0	148.5	138.8	145.6
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	132.5	134.9	134.0	123.3	120.8	114.1	124.4
COMMUNICATIONS	119.7	121.0	120.9	119.5	119.9	115.3	119.8
Telegraphs	121.1	129.0	130.4	129.7	130.7	116.0	120.7
Telephones	119.3	119.1	118.6	117.0	117.2	115.2	119.6
TRANSPORTATION	108.0	108.9	110.2	110.1	106.0	102.5	104.6
Street railways and cartage	123.2	125.8	128.7	128.8	126.0	122.0	123.6
Steam railways	104.1	104.0	105.1	104.4	99.9	97.4	100.7
Shipping and stevedoring	108.2	111.8	112.2	114.2	110.2	102.9	99.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	170.1	179.8	169.2	163.0	148.8	127.3	129.8
Building	150.9	154.9	155.4	156.9	145.3	123.3	134.3
Highway	319.7	362.9	299.9	277.7	242.3	197.9	183.6
Railway	120.6	120.0	122.3	115.9	109.2	91.5	99.9
SERVICES	142.7	142.4	143.4	136.7	126.9	123.9	131.6
Hotels and restaurants	150.8	152.0	154.1	141.5	126.2	123.6	134.1
Professional	128.9	124.2	124.9	124.8	121.4	122.1	123.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	133.6	132.6	131.6	132.6	129.8	124.9	130.2
TRADE	129.5	126.4	127.3	127.9	129.2	134.8	127.7
Retail	133.5	129.1	129.9	130.8	133.5	143.4	132.5
Wholesale	120.3	120.3	121.3	121.4	119.3	115.8	116.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	118.9	118.3	116.6	116.2	112.9	108.5	113.4

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all activities. It emphasizes that this is essential for ensuring the integrity and reliability of the information collected.

2. The second part of the document describes the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed explanation of the procedures followed to ensure that the data is both valid and reliable.

3. The third part of the document provides a summary of the findings from the data analysis. It highlights the key trends and patterns observed, as well as the implications of these findings for the overall project.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the challenges faced during the data collection and analysis process. It identifies the main obstacles and provides suggestions for how these challenges can be overcome in the future.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a conclusion and a list of recommendations. It summarizes the key points of the document and provides a clear path forward for the project.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all activities. It emphasizes that this is essential for ensuring the integrity and reliability of the information collected.

7. The seventh part of the document describes the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed explanation of the procedures followed to ensure that the data is both valid and reliable.

8. The eighth part of the document provides a summary of the findings from the data analysis. It highlights the key trends and patterns observed, as well as the implications of these findings for the overall project.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the challenges faced during the data collection and analysis process. It identifies the main obstacles and provides suggestions for how these challenges can be overcome in the future.

10. The tenth part of the document provides a conclusion and a list of recommendations. It summarizes the key points of the document and provides a clear path forward for the project.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1930-1932-Continued.

(Average calendar year, 1926=100)

Note:-The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 1						Relative weight June 1
	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	93.7	96.1	97.6	99.7	100.7	99.4	52.1
Animal products - edible	95.5	94.2	95.0	95.4	103.3	112.3	2.1
Fur and products	88.2	86.5	89.1	90.9	94.5	102.9	.2
Leather and products	73.8	77.7	89.9	91.7	93.8	91.2	2.0
Boots and shoes	72.9	79.6	97.2	98.4	101.1	99.2	1.3
Lumber and products	66.8	70.6	70.5	73.6	79.2	84.0	4.7
Rough and dressed lumber	50.7	52.8	51.3	54.8	63.6	72.1	2.6
Furniture	98.3	104.8	105.5	105.5	103.9	101.8	.9
Other lumber products	90.1	90.8	99.3	105.3	108.4	106.8	1.2
Musical instruments	56.9	51.0	49.2	46.1	47.2	53.4	.2
Plant products - edible	95.5	95.9	97.6	98.6	101.8	102.2	3.1
Pulp and paper products	98.7	97.4	95.4	96.1	98.1	97.5	6.3
Pulp and paper	87.0	85.0	82.7	83.5	87.3	86.9	2.8
Paper products	98.0	96.6	99.1	100.3	100.4	100.5	.8
Printing and publishing	114.6	114.4	111.1	111.4	111.6	110.4	2.7
Rubber products	106.3	104.3	102.8	102.1	97.6	96.8	1.3
Textile products	93.6	99.7	102.5	104.0	102.4	101.3	8.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	99.0	102.2	103.2	103.0	102.1	102.8	3.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	85.1	83.7	83.3	83.0	84.4	81.5	1.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	89.2	97.4	101.2	104.4	105.5	98.7	.5
Silk and silk goods	312.7	316.5	322.8	319.7	315.1	314.4	.5
Hosiery and knit goods	99.9	104.9	106.6	108.6	108.1	107.6	1.8
Garments and personal furnishings	88.3	98.3	106.1	106.8	103.8	100.0	2.9
Other textile products	82.5	87.6	89.0	92.6	90.8	90.5	1.0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	116.7	117.2	114.6	115.6	117.3	115.1	1.6
Tobacco	101.6	104.3	105.4	106.7	109.4	105.7	.9
Distilled and malt liquors	139.9	137.2	127.7	128.7	128.5	128.9	.7
Wood distillates and extracts	108.9	120.8	122.4	101.4	113.3	107.0	.1
Chemicals and allied products	113.8	114.2	118.9	119.8	121.0	119.0	.9
Clay, glass and stone products	95.2	91.6	95.4	96.9	108.3	111.3	1.2
Electric current	124.7	121.1	118.4	121.4	122.7	124.2	1.6
Electrical apparatus	143.5	143.2	136.2	136.3	137.8	134.7	1.6
Iron and steel products	88.7	93.0	96.0	100.3	98.9	92.2	12.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	93.2	102.5	106.8	113.3	110.4	97.3	1.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	105.2	105.0	99.8	99.8	102.3	98.1	1.2
Agricultural implements	47.6	43.9	45.8	56.4	42.3	36.4	.3
Land vehicles	88.2	94.1	97.0	101.7	101.2	94.3	6.0
Automobiles and parts	69.7	87.9	94.4	105.9	110.7	99.7	1.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	94.4	97.8	98.5	108.9	107.6	87.5	.3
Heating appliances	70.6	79.0	87.0	102.7	105.0	103.5	.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	126.2	132.4	146.7	138.3	128.9	125.4	.8
Foundry and machine shop products	87.7	89.9	97.3	99.1	98.7	90.6	.5
Other iron and steel products	87.5	89.1	91.0	93.3	95.1	92.1	1.8
Non-ferrous metal products	112.7	115.7	116.7	119.7	119.8	116.6	1.9
Non-metallic mineral products	124.9	121.5	122.6	120.9	123.6	127.0	1.3
Miscellaneous	103.2	104.3	105.7	105.4	106.6	108.6	.5
LOGGING	107.6	102.2	82.7	42.9	55.9	53.3	1.5
MINING	114.4	111.6	109.5	108.1	106.0	105.3	5.0
Coal	106.9	104.1	99.5	96.0	92.3	92.2	2.6
Metallic ores	136.3	136.0	138.4	138.8	137.9	139.4	1.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	105.4	98.7	98.1	102.0	105.0	97.7	.7
COMMUNICATIONS	110.6	106.6	103.9	103.3	104.0	104.7	2.9
Telegraphs	108.3	102.8	102.0	100.3	101.5	106.2	.6
Telephones	111.1	107.5	104.3	104.0	104.5	104.3	2.3
TRANSPORTATION	95.9	94.0	93.2	94.3	96.6	98.6	12.1
Street railways and cartage	117.7	118.6	118.6	118.4	119.1	121.0	2.6
Steam railways	95.2	91.5	90.9	91.2	90.4	92.2	7.7
Shipping and stevedoring	72.3	75.4	73.0	79.8	98.1	101.7	1.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	110.7	104.5	101.1	96.8	106.6	121.8	14.6
Building	96.0	91.0	90.3	94.1	106.7	113.8	4.8
Highway	172.4	149.8	138.1	123.9	135.4	159.7	5.7
Railway	75.1	80.9	81.0	76.3	82.0	97.7	4.1
SERVICES	123.2	122.2	121.8	122.0	123.1	125.9	2.4
Hotels and restaurants	122.2	121.4	120.5	118.2	118.3	125.5	1.3
Professional	121.6	128.7	125.9	125.2	124.6	125.2	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	125.5	121.5	122.6	127.4	129.6	126.6	.9
TRADE	132.9	123.1	122.0	123.1	123.3	124.0	9.4
Retail	142.3	128.7	128.1	129.9	130.3	130.9	6.9
Wholesale	112.2	110.8	108.5	108.0	107.7	108.5	2.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	101.7	100.7	100.2	99.7	102.2	103.6	100.0

Date		Description		Amount		Balance	
1911	10/1	to balance		100.00		100.00	
1911	10/2	to cash		10.00		110.00	
1911	10/3	to cash		20.00		130.00	
1911	10/4	to cash		30.00		160.00	
1911	10/5	to cash		40.00		200.00	
1911	10/6	to cash		50.00		250.00	
1911	10/7	to cash		60.00		310.00	
1911	10/8	to cash		70.00		380.00	
1911	10/9	to cash		80.00		460.00	
1911	10/10	to cash		90.00		550.00	
1911	10/11	to cash		100.00		650.00	
1911	10/12	to cash		110.00		760.00	
1911	10/13	to cash		120.00		880.00	
1911	10/14	to cash		130.00		1010.00	
1911	10/15	to cash		140.00		1150.00	
1911	10/16	to cash		150.00		1300.00	
1911	10/17	to cash		160.00		1460.00	
1911	10/18	to cash		170.00		1630.00	
1911	10/19	to cash		180.00		1810.00	
1911	10/20	to cash		190.00		2000.00	
1911	10/21	to cash		200.00		2200.00	
1911	10/22	to cash		210.00		2410.00	
1911	10/23	to cash		220.00		2630.00	
1911	10/24	to cash		230.00		2860.00	
1911	10/25	to cash		240.00		3100.00	
1911	10/26	to cash		250.00		3350.00	
1911	10/27	to cash		260.00		3610.00	
1911	10/28	to cash		270.00		3880.00	
1911	10/29	to cash		280.00		4160.00	
1911	10/30	to cash		290.00		4450.00	
1911	10/31	to cash		300.00		4750.00	
1911	11/1	to cash		310.00		5060.00	
1911	11/2	to cash		320.00		5380.00	
1911	11/3	to cash		330.00		5710.00	
1911	11/4	to cash		340.00		6050.00	
1911	11/5	to cash		350.00		6400.00	
1911	11/6	to cash		360.00		6760.00	
1911	11/7	to cash		370.00		7130.00	
1911	11/8	to cash		380.00		7510.00	
1911	11/9	to cash		390.00		7900.00	
1911	11/10	to cash		400.00		8300.00	
1911	11/11	to cash		410.00		8710.00	
1911	11/12	to cash		420.00		9130.00	
1911	11/13	to cash		430.00		9560.00	
1911	11/14	to cash		440.00		10000.00	
1911	11/15	to cash		450.00		10450.00	
1911	11/16	to cash		460.00		10910.00	
1911	11/17	to cash		470.00		11380.00	
1911	11/18	to cash		480.00		11860.00	
1911	11/19	to cash		490.00		12350.00	
1911	11/20	to cash		500.00		12850.00	
1911	11/21	to cash		510.00		13360.00	
1911	11/22	to cash		520.00		13880.00	
1911	11/23	to cash		530.00		14410.00	
1911	11/24	to cash		540.00		14950.00	
1911	11/25	to cash		550.00		15500.00	
1911	11/26	to cash		560.00		16060.00	
1911	11/27	to cash		570.00		16630.00	
1911	11/28	to cash		580.00		17210.00	
1911	11/29	to cash		590.00		17800.00	
1911	11/30	to cash		600.00		18400.00	
1911	12/1	to cash		610.00		19010.00	
1911	12/2	to cash		620.00		19630.00	
1911	12/3	to cash		630.00		20260.00	
1911	12/4	to cash		640.00		20900.00	
1911	12/5	to cash		650.00		21550.00	
1911	12/6	to cash		660.00		22210.00	
1911	12/7	to cash		670.00		22880.00	
1911	12/8	to cash		680.00		23560.00	
1911	12/9	to cash		690.00		24250.00	
1911	12/10	to cash		700.00		24950.00	
1911	12/11	to cash		710.00		25660.00	
1911	12/12	to cash		720.00		26380.00	
1911	12/13	to cash		730.00		27110.00	
1911	12/14	to cash		740.00		27850.00	
1911	12/15	to cash		750.00		28600.00	
1911	12/16	to cash		760.00		29360.00	
1911	12/17	to cash		770.00		30130.00	
1911	12/18	to cash		780.00		30910.00	
1911	12/19	to cash		790.00		31700.00	
1911	12/20	to cash		800.00		32500.00	
1911	12/21	to cash		810.00		33310.00	
1911	12/22	to cash		820.00		34130.00	
1911	12/23	to cash		830.00		34960.00	
1911	12/24	to cash		840.00		35800.00	
1911	12/25	to cash		850.00		36650.00	
1911	12/26	to cash		860.00		37510.00	
1911	12/27	to cash		870.00		38380.00	
1911	12/28	to cash		880.00		39260.00	
1911	12/29	to cash		890.00		40150.00	
1911	12/30	to cash		900.00		41050.00	
1911	12/31	to cash		910.00		41960.00	

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1930-1932-Continued.

(Average calendar year 1926=100).

Note: -For the relative importance in 1931 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on the preceding page.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 1						Aver.
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1, 1932
MANUFACTURING	97.2	94.7	94.7	91.8	88.8	89.6	95.3
Animal products - edible	112.6	112.2	109.3	102.8	101.0	99.0	102.7
Fur and products	98.9	94.0	92.3	91.2	84.5	82.5	91.3
Leather and products	89.4	90.6	91.3	93.0	89.0	84.6	88.0
Boots and shoes	97.6	99.7	100.7	100.7	95.6	87.8	94.2
Lumber and products	83.7	81.2	77.5	72.9	66.5	62.3	74.1
Rough and dressed lumber	74.5	74.4	67.5	60.6	51.7	45.9	60.0
Furniture	96.1	91.2	95.7	98.2	98.0	97.6	99.7
Other lumber products	102.3	93.9	93.7	90.6	86.8	84.9	96.6
Musical instruments	58.9	56.2	61.9	66.4	66.7	74.4	57.4
Plant products - edible	106.8	103.9	124.1	116.5	109.4	107.7	105.4
Pulp and paper products	97.5	97.4	94.3	96.9	94.0	94.2	96.5
Pulp and paper	87.4	87.3	82.8	86.6	83.1	81.1	85.1
Paper products	99.3	100.1	99.1	99.5	99.4	100.2	99.4
Printing and publishing	110.3	110.0	107.9	109.7	106.7	109.9	110.7
Rubber products	97.0	95.8	95.7	94.4	95.9	95.3	98.7
Textile products	96.4	92.3	93.3	96.2	94.6	94.3	97.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	97.6	93.9	95.9	95.3	94.9	99.4	99.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	81.5	77.0	76.9	75.1	74.1	79.6	80.4
Woollen yarn and cloth	92.5	103.1	96.9	99.1	99.1	103.2	99.2
Silk and silk goods	317.5	319.3	330.7	330.8	335.6	324.4	321.6
Hosiery and knit goods	105.4	100.7	100.1	105.7	106.6	108.5	105.2
Garments and personal furnishings	94.6	90.0	92.4	95.4	92.8	87.0	96.3
Other textile products	83.8	80.9	76.9	86.8	80.8	78.1	85.0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	116.2	115.7	118.7	111.6	114.6	119.4	116.1
Tobacco	103.2	102.0	108.0	102.7	102.9	113.8	105.5
Distilled and malt liquors	136.0	135.2	133.8	124.4	132.3	127.3	131.7
Wood distillates and extracts	105.9	97.6	86.8	97.7	98.3	102.9	105.3
Chemicals and allied products	115.9	110.3	112.0	113.9	112.8	114.1	115.5
Clay, glass and stone products	112.9	109.1	107.9	106.0	96.8	88.8	101.7
Electric current	127.7	131.4	133.0	132.4	129.8	126.6	126.1
Electrical apparatus	133.3	131.3	133.1	134.5	132.6	132.4	135.7
Iron and steel products	85.3	80.7	79.7	71.6	68.8	75.3	85.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	88.3	87.9	81.9	77.8	67.6	73.3	91.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	98.5	95.1	92.3	93.1	84.3	89.6	96.9
Agricultural implements	39.9	34.7	25.7	23.9	22.9	27.3	37.2
Land vehicles	85.2	76.6	77.0	62.8	61.6	76.5	84.7
Automobiles and parts	75.3	52.9	57.6	59.6	51.2	62.8	77.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	81.9	80.5	100.8	66.9	71.2	64.5	83.4
Heating appliances	96.4	96.1	103.2	105.2	100.4	86.9	94.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	111.6	115.3	109.3	99.6	93.4	85.2	117.7
Foundry and machine shop products	85.8	80.2	79.2	78.2	76.3	74.1	86.4
Other iron and steel products	90.3	86.6	85.2	87.8	86.8	83.2	89.0
Non-ferrous metal products	114.2	111.2	107.5	101.8	98.7	101.7	111.4
Non-metallic mineral products	127.7	129.2	132.2	124.6	123.2	120.8	124.9
Miscellaneous	107.2	108.1	106.5	103.2	105.8	98.2	105.2
LOGGING	38.5	28.8	30.5	42.2	63.7	73.1	60.1
MINING	104.1	104.5	105.6	108.2	107.9	107.5	107.7
Coal	90.5	89.8	91.3	98.1	98.9	99.3	96.6
Metallic ores	141.4	143.8	142.1	138.3	137.1	134.9	138.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	92.5	94.4	98.9	95.5	92.2	92.1	97.7
COMMUNICATIONS	104.8	105.9	105.8	104.2	102.4	100.5	104.7
Telegraphs	107.5	109.3	108.6	107.5	104.3	100.8	104.9
Telephones	104.1	105.1	105.1	103.4	102.0	100.4	104.7
TRANSPORTATION	97.7	97.8	97.8	95.2	95.4	93.5	95.6
Street railways and cartage	122.1	121.6	121.6	120.4	120.6	117.0	119.7
Steam railways	91.8	91.5	90.9	90.3	89.6	86.7	91.3
Shipping and stevedoring	96.1	98.4	100.9	87.6	92.0	96.9	89.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	137.1	162.8	176.8	164.5	165.4	128.8	131.4
Building	117.3	119.4	117.5	112.2	106.4	86.8	104.3
Highway	201.8	285.2	337.0	314.8	334.0	244.2	216.4
Railway	101.9	101.8	98.3	87.7	77.7	68.7	85.8
SERVICES	130.8	133.0	134.8	125.5	117.5	116.1	124.7
Hotels and restaurants	133.7	138.9	140.5	125.9	113.8	112.0	124.2
Professional	125.8	123.5	123.7	125.8	123.9	123.6	124.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	128.0	126.8	129.6	125.0	121.3	119.5	125.3
TRADE	124.0	120.9	120.5	120.8	122.8	125.6	123.6
Retail	130.7	126.4	125.7	126.1	129.1	133.7	130.2
Wholesale	109.1	108.6	108.9	108.8	108.6	107.5	108.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	103.8	105.2	107.1	103.9	103.0	99.1	102.5

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AT THE OFFICE OF THE
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	1462	1463	1464	1465	1466	1467	1468	1469	1470	1471	1472	1473	1474	1475	1476	1477	1478	1479	1480	1481	1482	1483	1484	1485	1486	1487	1488	1489	1490	1491	1492	1493	1494	1495	1496	1497	1498	1499	1500	1501	1502	1503	1504	1505	1506	1507	1508	1509	1510	1511	1512	1513	1514	1515	1516	1517	1518	1519	1520	1521	1522	1523	1524	1525	1526	1527	1528	1529	1530	1531	1532	1533	1534	1535	1536	1537	1538	1539	1540	1541	1542	1543	1544	1545	1546	1547	1548	1549	1550	1551	1552	1553	1554	1555	1556	1557	1558	1559	1560	1561	1562	1563	1564	1565	1566	1567	1568	1569	1570	1571	1572	1573	1574	1575	1576	1577	1578	1579	1580	1581	1582	1583	1584	1585	1586	1587	1588	1589	1590	1591	1592	1593	1594	1595	1596	1597	1598	1599	1600	1601	1602	1603	1604	1605	1606	1607	1608	1609	1610	1611	1612	1613	1614	1615	1616	1617	1618	1619	1620	1621	1622	1623	1624	1625	1626	1627	1628	1629	1630	1631	1632	1633	1634	1635	1636	1637	1638	1639	1640	1641	1642	1643	1644	1645	1646	1647	1648	1649	1650	1651	1652	1653	1654	1655	1656	1657	1658	1659	1660	1661	1662	1663	1664	1665	1666	1667	1668	1669	1670	1671	1672	1673	1674	1675	1676	1677	1678	1679	1680	1681	1682	1683	1684	1685	1686	1687	1688	1689	1690	1691	1692	1693	1694	1695	1696	1697	1698	1699	1700	1701	1702	1703	1704	1705	1706	1707	1708	1709	1710	1711	1712	1713	1714	1715	1716	1717	1718	1719	1720	1721	1722	1723	1724	1725	1726	1727	1728	1729	1730	1731	1732	1733	1734	1735	1736	1737	1738	1739	1740	1741	1742	1743	1744	1745	1746	1747	1748	1749	1750	1751	1752	1753	1754	1755	1756	1757	1758	1759	1760	1761	1762	1763	1764	1765	1766	1767	1768	1769	1770	1771	1772	1773	1774	1775	1776	1777	1778	1779	1780	1781	1782	1783	1784	1785	1786	1787	1788	1789	1790	1791	1792	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	23
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TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, 1930-1932-Continued.

(Average calendar year, 1926=100)

Note:- The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1.

Industries	1932						Relative weight, June 1
	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	83.9	85.9	87.0	87.3	85.8	86.0	52.2
Animal products - edible	95.1	92.1	91.6	91.7	97.1	106.3	2.3
Fur and products	78.1	76.9	79.8	76.9	75.9	86.0	.2
Leather and products	78.7	86.2	89.5	90.6	91.4	90.5	2.3
Boots and shoes	83.4	93.1	97.2	97.9	99.1	98.3	1.6
Lumber and products	55.6	57.8	58.2	58.8	59.1	64.2	4.1
Rough and dressed lumber	41.1	41.3	42.2	42.0	45.5	51.3	2.1
Furniture	85.2	91.0	89.9	82.2	77.1	77.4	.8
Other lumber products	77.2	80.4	85.1	89.7	91.6	93.3	1.2
Musical instruments	58.0	59.7	43.7	40.1	33.7	31.3	.1
Plant products - edible	94.7	91.1	93.2	93.2	93.4	96.9	3.4
Pulp and paper products	89.9	88.8	87.2	88.6	87.3	88.3	6.5
Pulp and paper	76.1	73.4	71.4	74.4	72.4	72.8	2.7
Paper products	91.7	93.4	95.6	94.7	96.2	99.1	.9
Printing and publishing	107.7	107.9	105.2	105.6	104.2	105.3	2.9
Rubber products	82.2	90.9	91.1	89.7	85.9	86.4	1.3
Textile products	90.3	96.3	100.2	101.0	100.7	98.9	10.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	97.4	103.8	108.6	109.2	108.5	107.0	3.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	77.4	79.4	82.1	81.4	80.6	80.4	1.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	101.2	107.8	114.9	115.5	111.3	108.5	.8
Silk and silk goods	325.0	344.5	367.7	373.1	381.1	374.6	.9
Hosiery and knit goods	103.3	106.1	109.6	110.9	111.2	108.6	2.1
Garments and personal furnishings	81.4	88.8	92.6	93.5	93.0	91.9	3.3
Other textile products	74.4	80.6	83.2	83.2	83.9	81.0	1.0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	119.3	119.2	120.9	116.8	120.6	112.4	1.8
Tobacco	115.5	120.9	121.1	115.2	120.3	107.1	1.0
Distilled and malt liquors	123.7	115.5	120.0	118.6	120.3	119.7	.8
Wood distillates and extracts	99.5	97.9	113.5	93.1	91.5	78.8	.0
Chemicals and allied products	110.6	110.3	109.6	112.7	113.6	114.1	1.0
Clay, glass and stone products	77.1	76.7	76.0	75.3	77.0	83.1	1.1
Electric current	118.4	115.7	116.0	115.6	114.1	117.4	1.8
Electrical apparatus	126.4	124.9	123.1	119.9	116.5	109.9	1.5
Iron and steel products	70.7	73.4	74.9	75.6	70.5	69.4	11.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	59.2	67.4	67.0	71.3	65.2	58.8	.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	86.9	81.8	81.8	82.9	81.7	78.6	1.1
Agricultural implements	25.0	29.7	32.4	29.1	27.3	27.4	.3
Land vehicles	75.6	77.9	80.7	81.7	73.7	73.8	5.5
Automobiles and parts	56.9	70.3	74.8	75.6	81.7	86.3	1.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	60.9	68.0	65.8	67.9	65.9	65.4	.3
Heating appliances	61.8	68.9	73.2	76.4	73.2	76.5	.4
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	82.4	84.9	83.2	77.2	71.2	66.0	.5
Foundry and machine shop products	71.8	77.0	74.2	73.6	74.9	74.3	.5
Other iron and steel products	74.3	75.3	76.8	77.6	76.0	75.3	1.7
Non-ferrous metal products	93.6	93.7	95.9	92.8	83.2	78.4	1.5
Non-metallic mineral products	117.3	115.0	115.2	116.3	114.4	123.3	1.5
Miscellaneous	98.4	104.0	100.4	102.7	102.8	97.5	.5
LOGGING	68.7	68.5	60.6	33.1	32.5	37.9	1.3
MINING	105.1	102.4	101.1	101.0	97.9	96.8	5.4
Coal	99.1	97.8	94.1	92.8	89.4	86.5	2.9
Metallic ores	134.8	133.9	134.0	135.1	131.1	133.0	1.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	76.5	65.4	69.7	70.3	73.1	74.4	.6
COMMUNICATIONS	98.1	97.3	95.2	94.9	94.1	94.1	3.0
Telegraphs	98.7	97.5	95.3	95.1	96.6	98.0	.6
Telephones	98.0	97.3	95.1	95.3	93.5	93.1	2.4
TRANSPORTATION	85.6	83.4	81.9	81.9	84.3	85.5	12.3
Street railways and cartage	112.4	110.9	110.0	110.9	112.3	113.1	2.8
Steam railways	82.5	79.7	77.8	77.6	77.7	77.1	7.5
Shipping and stevedoring	68.0	67.8	68.0	67.5	82.0	91.4	2.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	104.8	90.4	83.3	79.9	53.2	92.9	12.9
Building	64.3	59.1	55.0	51.7	53.5	52.9	3.0
Highway	197.1	160.0	138.6	134.9	130.7	147.7	6.3
Railway	63.7	60.2	62.5	59.4	65.8	74.0	3.6
SERVICES	114.4	112.1	110.7	111.9	114.7	116.3	2.7
Hotels and restaurants	107.7	105.4	110.2	107.7	107.4	111.1	1.4
Professional	128.2	128.4	130.2	127.9	130.3	129.4	.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	120.6	117.3	117.4	119.4	121.4	121.9	1.0
TRADE	125.7	117.2	113.6	114.3	116.2	116.1	10.2
Retail	135.4	123.7	119.6	120.2	123.0	122.1	7.4
Wholesale	103.9	102.5	100.0	100.8	101.0	102.4	2.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	91.6	89.7	88.7	87.5	87.5	89.1	100.0

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TABLE 4.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1930-1932--Concluded.
(Average calendar year 1926=100).

Note:--For the relative importance in 1932 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on the preceding page.

Industries	1931						Average
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1- Dec. 1
MANUFACTURING	85.4	82.6	83.1	84.1	81.7	80.3	84.4
Animal products - edible	114.7	113.3	112.7	109.7	98.2	95.0	101.5
Fur and products	84.6	82.0	79.6	83.6	87.0	81.0	81.4
Leather and products	86.5	83.8	92.4	90.6	89.3	86.7	88.4
Boots and shoes	93.6	97.3	99.4	97.4	94.5	90.8	95.2
Lumber and products	64.3	53.8	59.4	53.1	54.7	50.6	58.5
Rough and dressed lumber	54.7	51.8	50.4	46.6	40.9	36.2	45.5
Furniture	71.2	62.4	67.3	72.9	75.8	73.9	76.7
Other lumber products	91.0	82.2	81.0	82.2	80.4	76.2	84.3
Musical instruments	29.4	34.9	50.1	48.5	48.0	43.9	43.9
Plant products -- edible	100.5	105.6	103.2	121.0	111.7	102.9	94.6
Pulp and paper products	87.9	86.6	88.5	87.3	88.0	86.1	87.9
Pulp and paper	73.7	73.1	76.1	73.4	73.8	70.2	73.4
Paper products	96.7	94.0	98.3	99.7	101.4	99.3	96.7
Printing and publishing	104.0	102.2	101.7	101.7	102.3	102.9	104.2
Rubber products	86.2	80.7	80.7	81.0	82.0	86.1	85.2
Textile products	96.2	91.8	93.9	98.6	99.2	96.3	97.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	103.6	101.2	102.6	105.0	106.2	105.4	104.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	79.3	76.0	75.2	75.7	78.0	76.9	78.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	99.4	101.5	103.9	109.8	112.5	112.9	108.3
Silk and silk goods	363.1	358.0	366.9	378.5	366.0	367.2	364.2
Hosiery and knit goods	107.7	103.5	104.7	110.0	115.2	115.1	108.8
Garments and personal furnishings	89.1	81.8	87.4	92.1	91.8	85.0	89.0
Other textile products	77.6	75.2	70.9	80.9	75.9	73.5	78.4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	112.0	110.4	112.6	115.2	109.6	121.7	115.9
Tobacco	106.7	106.3	106.3	109.3	103.0	125.4	113.1
Distilled and malt liquors	118.5	115.2	121.1	122.7	118.9	115.6	119.1
Wood distillates and extracts	82.7	67.1	84.6	95.9	117.7	105.2	94.0
Chemicals and allied products	109.9	105.3	106.9	107.5	108.1	106.9	96.7
Clay, glass and stone products	78.2	71.2	69.9	70.2	61.1	53.9	72.5
Electric current	117.4	116.9	117.6	113.9	111.6	110.6	115.4
Electrical apparatus	109.0	105.7	101.3	105.2	108.0	101.5	112.6
Iron and steel products	68.2	64.7	62.1	61.1	57.6	60.1	67.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	61.7	54.2	60.8	59.8	61.2	63.7	62.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	77.6	72.5	71.4	68.9	62.4	67.7	76.2
Agricultural implements	28.1	23.4	22.4	21.4	21.9	24.2	26.0
Land vehicles	72.7	69.1	64.8	62.4	55.3	62.1	70.8
Automobiles and parts	87.8	72.5	57.3	46.0	47.5	50.9	67.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	62.4	63.8	66.4	61.8	64.3	54.5	64.4
Heating appliances	72.6	64.3	73.5	81.7	82.4	72.0	73.5
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	63.8	61.6	53.9	54.8	52.6	46.2	66.5
Foundry and machine shop products	69.9	71.0	61.5	64.9	66.5	62.8	70.2
Other iron and steel products	72.5	67.7	65.4	67.4	67.9	65.3	71.8
Non-ferrous metal products	78.2	78.3	80.6	81.7	82.9	79.8	84.9
Non-metallic mineral products	123.6	120.6	122.2	121.4	119.0	118.2	119.4
Miscellaneous	99.8	97.2	96.4	99.1	101.0	98.4	99.8
LOGGING	34.2	29.1	26.0	28.4	37.9	56.2	42.6
MINING	95.0	94.3	96.5	98.2	101.2	99.9	99.2
Coal	83.2	81.5	87.6	89.2	93.9	93.4	91.0
Metallic ores	132.2	132.3	130.0	131.9	134.9	134.0	133.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	76.1	73.9	72.6	74.0	70.7	65.3	71.8
COMMUNICATIONS	93.1	93.5	92.9	91.2	89.6	89.3	93.5
Telegraphs	95.3	98.2	96.0	91.8	89.5	84.6	94.7
Telephones	92.7	92.4	92.2	91.0	89.6	90.5	93.3
TRANSPORTATION	85.9	85.3	86.5	87.2	84.5	83.9	84.7
Street railways and cartage	114.0	114.0	118.4	120.7	119.1	116.6	114.4
Steam railways	77.7	76.8	77.3	77.7	74.5	72.9	77.4
Shipping and stevedoring	90.4	90.0	90.2	90.7	87.8	94.2	82.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	93.3	90.0	84.4	84.3	77.9	67.6	86.0
Building	59.1	57.1	52.8	49.1	42.4	37.4	54.1
Highway	149.7	146.9	133.4	131.3	134.9	115.4	143.9
Railway	77.3	72.3	71.3	73.4	63.6	56.3	66.8
SERVICES	119.9	117.0	119.4	109.8	106.5	103.7	113.6
Hotels and restaurants	113.2	112.4	120.1	104.5	98.7	94.8	108.4
Professional	130.7	126.9	124.9	128.6	126.5	125.3	128.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	119.5	118.2	116.0	113.0	113.2	111.8	117.5
TRADE	115.4	113.8	113.1	114.5	115.4	117.8	116.1
Retail	121.8	118.9	117.3	119.0	121.2	124.8	122.2
Wholesale	100.8	102.0	103.1	103.8	102.5	101.3	102.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	88.7	86.3	86.0	86.7	84.7	83.2	87.5

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